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A. MACDONALD CO. DIRECTORS UNDERTAKE TO OPEN TRANSFER OFFICE IN MONTREAL AGAIN

Winnipeg Co. Will Not be Struck From Montreal Exchange.

FORTHCOMING STATEMENT

Will Show Marked Improvement—Action to be Taken Shortly Relative to Deferred Dividends.

As a result of a conference between H. W. Hutchinson, a director of the company, and shareholders, the A. Macdonald Company will maintain a transfer office in Montreal in future. This action will comply with the wishes of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and the stock will not be struck from the list, as was threatened. Mr. Hutchinson also gave assurances that the proposed stock reduction plan would not be proceeded with.

While in Montreal Mr. Hutchinson met a number of brokers and interested shareholders, and as a result many misunderstandings were cleared up. Among those who met Mr. Macdonald were G. D. C. Dobbin and A. P. B. Williams, who last year successfully organized the opposition to the stock reduction proposals. Mr. Hutchinson's review of the present position of the company was considered highly satisfactory. The company has paid off its notes, has no mortgage obligations, and is generally in a much improved position. It is possible that something may be done within the next six months relative to the three years' accumulation of dividend arrears on the preferred stock.

Forthcoming Statement.

That the forthcoming statement of the A. Macdonald Company, covering operations for the year 1916, will indicate an entirely satisfactory state of affairs, having in view the general conditions under which the company has been working, is a piece of advance information, which THE FINANCIAL POST has secured this week from a reliable quarter. The statement will not be made public until next month, but it will show net profits considerably in excess of those of 1915. Ample provision has been made, out of profits, for bad and doubtful debts, while sufficient residue will remain to make a very fair showing on the outstanding capital stock.

Liabilities to bank are likely to be pretty heavy, as owing to the shortage in canned goods last season and the consequently higher prices which prevailed, the company had to enlarge its working capital very considerably. The fact that these advances could be secured shows that the bankers, with whom the Macdonald Co. do business, have confidence in the management of the company, while the stock purchases which were made as a result of the credit, places the company in a position to take care of immediate business promptly.

Assets Represent Real Values.

The statement will show such assets as, in the opinion of the directors, represent the actual value of the company's possessions. A possible exception is the item, real estate. Some depreciation may have to be provided therefor later on. The directors have been endeavoring right along to get the affairs of the company back on a sound basis, and they are much nearer that goal to-day than they were a twelvemonth ago.

As to Dividends.

What is to be done regarding the deferred dividends on the preferred stock, which now amount to $21 a share, is a question of interest that may come up for consideration at the annual meeting. Only the settlement of this deferred dividend question, it seems, interferes with an early resumption of regular payments on the preferred stock.

Proposal re Common Stock.

So far as the common stock is concerned, it is understood that the directors are still of the opinion that the $3,000,000 outstanding is an unjustifiable amount. It will remain, however, for the shareholders to decide what will be done regarding any reduction thereof. The directors recommended at the last annual meeting to cut the common stock down to $1,000,000, but this recommendation was defeated by large Montreal interests, who probably feared that the control would be shifted from the common to the preferred shareholders by such action. A sort of a compromise, by which the reduction would only amount to 50 per cent., with a proviso that each $50 share of common would have the same voting power as a $100 share of preferred, might afford a solution. With the common stock at $1,500,000, a much more reasonable showing could be made in the company's statement, while $50 shares would be about in line with the average price paid by holders for their stock.

Apropos of the trading in Macdonald shares, THE POST has been credibly informed that there has been quite a pronounced movement of both common and preferred from the east to the west during the past few months, and holdings in Winnipeg, which formed only a very small percentage of the total stock outstanding, are now increasing appreciably. If those on the spot are buying, it must surely be regarded as an indication that the company's affairs are improving.

With trading in good volume Canada Steamships common has, despite the uncertain conditions as regards ocean shipping, remained comparatively steady during the week, the quotations of 31 32 at the close showing practically no change. The high last week was 34½.

NEWS OF SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL POST'S review of the Canadian Security Markets will be found on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5, under the following heads: STEEL STOCKS, PULP AND PAPER, TEXTILES, MILLING, MINING, TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, LIGHT AND POWER. Other Stocks, including general industrial and other securities not embraced in the foregoing groups and arranged in alphabetical order.

FRIDAY'S PRICES.

Following are Canadian stock transactions at Friday morning's session:

	High.	Low.
Maple Leaf, pfd.	95½	95½
Canada Cement	60¾	60¼
Dominion Canners	21	21
Consolidated Smelters	30	30
Canada Steamships, pfd.	92⅛	92⅛
Steel of Canada	95	94
Rogers	76	76
Toronto Railway	84½	84½
Quebec Railway	24½	24½
Mackay, pfd.	66	65¾
General Electric	109	109
C.P.R.	151	151
Macdonald	14	13
Steel Foundries	175	175

GARMENT MAKERS STRIKE.

Toronto Workers Are Expected to Go Out Next Week.

The Toronto makers of women's ready-to-wear garments will probably go on strike early next week. They request a 44-hour week and wages at the rate of 50c an hour for every woman and 80c for every man. The union also requests other things which amount to its recognition by manufacturers. The latter insist upon keeping open shops, but are not unfavorable to the time and wage alterations, which will mean a general increase of about 12 per cent. Their answer is to be given on Monday next, Feb. 12th. About 2500 or 3000 workers are concerned. In Montreal the strike affects men's wear workers as well; the demands there are similar to those here. In case an agreement is not reached very soon spring orders will very likely be sent to New York for completion.

QUAKER OATS CO. BUYS CANADIAN CEREAL MILL

London Plant Passes to New Owner—Also Tillson Brand—In West Also.

Ever since the disastrous fire of last December which destroyed the big Quaker Oats Company's mill at Peterboro, speculation has been rife as to what steps the company would take to handle its Canadian business. It is now announced that the Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills Company has disposed of its 400-barrel mill at London, Ont., to the Quaker Oats Co., along with the right to manufacture the Tillson package brand of oatmeal, and that the latter company will start operating the mill at once. Official confirmation of the sale has been received by the POST from Mr. Jamieson, of the Cereal Company, who also states that the Quaker Oats Company has purchased a 300-bbl. mill at Neepawa.

There is some doubt as yet whether the 2,000-bbl. mill at Peterboro will be rebuilt. Possibly the two mills purchased will take care of the domestic demand for oatmeal, while the export demand may be taken care of from the States.

The Cereal and Flour Mills Company is not, however, discontinuing its oatmeal business. A 500-bbl. mill at Tilsonburg has been retained, together with flour and other mills elsewhere in Ontario. Oatmeal will be offered in bulk or in packages other than the Tilson brand. The money from the sale will be used to operate one of two idle plants at Tilsonburg and Lindsay. Which of the two will be opened again depends on the amount of assistance offered by the two municipalities.

Montreal's city assessor, J. Hamilton Ferns, is prophesying active building operations in outlying wards this summer. "The demand for houses is becoming much more brisk than has been the case for some time," says Mr. Ferns.

WAR CONDITIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR FREIGHT TIE-UP

C. P. R. Officials Explains Reasons for the Congestion.

WEATHER IS UNFAVORABLE

Shortage of Labor Due to the War Has Been the Chief Factor—Some Facts on the Conditions of Rolling Stock.

"War conditions, intensified by the exceptionally severe weather this winter are responsible for the congestion on the C.P.R. and the other railroads," said a high official of the C.P.R. to the FINANCIAL POST. "It is not a question of having insufficient rolling stock. The trouble is we are unable to make use of what we have. For instance, the Detroit ferries are not running to-day; a very unusual state of affairs, and as a result we have no less than seven hundred cars tied up there. That affects us at both ends of the line. Then the bad weather makes it impossible for the consignees to get their cars unloaded promptly. In addition to the severe weather there is the labor shortage, which affects us as well as the man who is waiting impatiently for his goods to be delivered. The war has taken many men and munition work has attracted many others. These are factors beyond the control of the C.P.R., or any other transportation company.

"The C.P.R. has sufficient coal for its current needs, but has no surplus. Instead of getting 700,000 tons, which is their normal supply, from the Dominion Coal Company at Cape Breton, they were only able to bring in about 100,000 tons by the St. Lawrence route the past summer. The government requisitioned the tonnage for munition and other war needs. We are not complaining of that; we are merely giving the reasons for the situation that exists. War conditions, bad weather and an unexpectedly large amount of business at a critical time has brought about the condition which is causing the shippers, as well as ourselves, serious concern."

Discussing the labor shortage, the official in question said that he estimated the efficiency of the labor employed by the C.P.R. at only about fifty per cent. of what it was in pre-war times. Many of the skilled mechanics had been attracted by the high wages paid in munition plants, and it had been found necessary in many cases to fill their places with untrained help. This was a condition of affairs that applied generally. The railway companies were not the only sufferers.

Another factor which has contributed to congestion is the retention of such a large number of cars of Canadian roads, by the United States lines. The FINANCIAL POST understands that there are no less than 30,000 C.P.R. cars now being held up across the line.

The situation has become so acute that a number of industries in Montreal may be forced to close down, unless there is an improvement soon. The great trouble locally is a shortage of coal. The FINANCIAL POST has been unable to learn that any industries have actually closed down yet, but the margin of safety in the matter of coal supply is very slim.

KINGSTON SELLS BONDS.

Issue of $60,000 Patriotic Bonds Disposed of on Thursday.

The City of Kingston considered tenders for an issue of $60,000 5%, 20-year bonds on Thursday afternoon and awarded the lot to the Imperial Bank at $58,278. Eight bids in all were received, these ranging as follows: Imperial Bank, $58,278; A. E. Ames & Co., $57,756; G. A. Stimson & Co., $57,306; R. C. Matthews & Co., $57,155; Wood, Gundy & Co., $57,084; Brent Noxon & Co., $56,911; C. H. Burgess & Co., $56,664; Æmilius Jarvis & Co., $56,436.

ITALIAN ORDER FOR UNDERWEAR MAKERS

Big Business for Canadian Concerns—Looking to Build Up Export Trade After War.

The Canadian Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association received an order this week from the Italian Government for 100,000 dozen heavy ribbed undershirts which will represent in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. This order is being divided among Stanfields, Penmans, Zimmerknit, Waterhouse, and other mills.

A number of the mills declined to take any of the order as they were loaded up already with domestic orders. A factor that determined some of the mills, however, was the fact that this order would give them a stronger claim for preferential treatment from the British Government which controls the wool supply from Australia and New Zealand. Some of the Canadian mills were beginning to be anxious over their chances for wool and yarn supplies for the present year.

At the present time a representative of the Knit Goods Men's Association is in Russia trying to arrange for an order from the Russian Government for delivery next spring when it is thought the present rush from the domestic orders will be better in hand. The purpose in seeking Russia is to establish a connection that will continue after the war. The Canadian mills expect also to secure permanent business with Italy after the war is over.

Building prospects in Edmonton for 1917 are considerably brighter than they have been since the memorable month of August, 1914. New buildings are to be erected, old ones completed, in fact there will be a revival of construction activities, according to Building Inspector McIvor in his annual report to the city commissioners.

AIR CLEARED AT ANNUAL OF TORONTO RY.

Directors Satisfactorily Explain the Policy They Are Following.

EASTERN DIRECTORS ADDED

Montreal and Quebec Represented on New Board—Sir William Mackenzie Speaks Reassuringly of Dividend Future.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Railway Company had the effect of clearing the air regarding the affairs of that company to a considerable extent. Not that there were any detailed figures given to elaborate the statement of the board—which it has been considered policy to make unilluminating—but the reasons why such figures are not given were ex[-] proceedings, but this was overcome the criticism offered. When the gathering opened, the atmosphere was charged with a current of disquietude which made itself evident in several quarters throughout the proceedings, but this was overcome by the statements of Sir William Mackenzie and other members of the board, brief but emphatic, as to the policy being followed and the reasons for it. Outstanding was the statement of the president indicating that the company was in a position to continue dividends even should the Toronto Railway be taken over by the city at the expiration of the franchise. The general effect of the meeting was the addition of Montreal and Quebec members to the directorate, while the satisfaction with the policy being followed was indicated in the action of the market, which advanced about ten points, only a portion of which was lost on the reaction.

The Eastern interests in the company were in strong evidence throughout the proceedings, but the developments indicated that, while one faction of these was inclined to be critical of the policy being followed and demand fuller publicity, the other inclined to favor a continuation of the present course. Thus, when it came to the election of the board the slate submitted, containing as it did the names of Geo. H. Smithers, of Montreal, and F. W. Ross, of Quebec, was evidently in the nature of a compromise with the great majority of votes behind it.

While the result of the meeting was strongly in favor of the present policy of the company in not revealing details of those aspects of its affairs which might work to its disadvantage in dealing with the City of Toronto regarding its franchise, or with the Hydro Commission and the Provincial Government in relation to the power company, the feeling was evidently not altogether disposed of that the directors should take the shareholders more into their confidence as to their policy, even though that policy might be one of silence as regards certain matters. In any event, the information which the directors seemed quite willing that the shareholders should know appeared to be news—pleasant news—to a great many of those present.

The Company's Future.

One of the chief points taken up in the discussion of the report, which was led by James Hutchison and H. Hutchins, of Montreal, was with regard to the lack of information concerning the subsidiary companies. This led to emphatic statements by Sir William Mackenzie and Hon. Frederick Nicholls that, in view of the company's present relations with the city and the Government, and in view of the prospect of expropriation proceedings in the future, it would be the height of folly to give this information to the public. Shareholders would be given this informa-

Continued on page 7.

NEW PLANT TO TURN OUT 20 AEROPLANES WEEKLY MAY BECOME PERMANENT INDUSTRY AFTER WAR

Ground Broken for Plant of Aeroplanes Limited at Toronto—Building to Cost Over $200,000—Will Be Ready for Operation in Two Months—Machines Will All be Sent to Camp Borden Training School—The Prospects of the Future—An Interview With F. W. Baillie

Ground has been broken for the new plant of Aeroplanes Limited on Dufferin St., Toronto, and the work of construction will be rushed through. It is given out that, weather permitting, the plant will be ready for operation in two months time.

The plant will be an important addition to Canadian industry especially as it seems probable that it will be continued after the need for aeroplanes for war purposes is over. Whether it will be utilized for the manufacture of flying machines after the conclusion of peace is more or less conjectural but, with the improvements in flying machine mechanism forced along by the war, the heavier-than-air machine is bound to become of commercial value and the continuation of manufacturing plants in that line seems highly probable.

Quarter Million Plant.

The plant is being built by Aeroplanes Limited for the Imperial Munitions Board. Nine acres of land have been purchased on Dufferin St., adjoining the plant of the Dominion Radiator Co. at a cost of $160,000. The plant will occupy half of this space. It was reported that the cost of plant would run to $200,000, but F. W. Baillie, president of Aeroplanes Limited, assures THE FINANCIAL POST that the cost will exceed that figure.

The capacity of the plant will be twenty areoplanes a week.

Machines for Camp Borden.

The aeroplanes will be sent to Long Branch for thorough tests after which they will fly to Camp Borden. All the machines turned out will be for the use of the Camp Borden training school.

About the Future.

The suggestion has been advanced that the industry would be made a permanent one, and that it would be used for the manufacture of flying machines after the war. The FINANCIAL POST saw Mr. Baillie on this point.

"The plant belongs, of course, to the Imperial Munition's Board," he said, "and it is, therefore, impossible to say what will be done with it after the war. It is conceivable, however, that the investment would be allowed to remain idle."

"It would probably be a matter of private enterprise, would it not? That is, the Imperial Munitions Board would dispose of the plant to private capital."

"That would rest with the Board," said Mr. Baillie, "but such a course seems quite probable."

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NEWS OF SECURITIES—Waiting Attitude Show

STEEL STOCKS

Markets Indicate Speculation as to Developments of American-German Situation.

By P. Blain, Editor Canadian Machinery.

The severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and the growing anticipation of circumstances arising which may still further widen the breach, are probably more fraught with near-future possibilities as regards iron, steel, metals, and the finished products thereof than the meantime situation would seem to indicate. The effect, so far, has been most noticeable in the ingot metal markets, where prices on copper, tin, and antimony, have very materially advanced. The advance in tin is, however, due more to possibility of shipments being lost as the result of the increased submarine activity, and not because of a likelihood of increased demand as in the case of copper and antimony.

Steel prices continue on the upgrade, bars, plates and shapes having reached higher levels than those ruling a week ago. This clearly demonstrates the strength of the steel position, and, needless to say, will accentuate it should circumstances necessitate the United States becoming combatant. Further stiffening of steel prices, whether from the latter contingency or otherwise, may be confidently expected, although a declaration of war against Germany on the part of the United States would probably send quotations up with a rush to quite giddy heights. The output of steel mills generally is being more and more curtailed on account of labor scarcity, and the extreme difficulty of obtaining coke and raw materials in sufficient and continuous quantity. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts being put forth to relieve, if not eliminate, the long-existent congestion of railroad freight, due to both car shortage, lack of help, and lack of motive power capacity, the meantime outlook is not only far from being hopeful, but is distinctly ominous.

Canadian foundry pig iron is still off the market, which is equivalent to saying that there is none available for foundry use. What is available is meantime being imported from the United States, and our information leads us to say that a considerable tonnage is being received from that source to meet as far as possible our requirements. Predictions are that the price may soon register $50 per ton. Basic pig iron for steel-making continues to be produced by our four big steel plants, but, even in its case, the disabilities incidental to railroad congestion are having a material effect on the ultimate product—steel, and that more particularly in circumstances under which a coke-producing plant may not be a constituent of the steel plant, or at best, equipped to furnish but a percentage of the requirement to secure capacity steel output. We are unfortunately confronted with this situation in Canada, although, in one or more directions, additional coke oven equipment is being provided to a substantial degree.

The production of steel for munitions is still the all-important consideration, for the "Cause" primarily, and, on account secondly and altogether, so to speak, because of the prohibitive prices prevailing as regards commercial adaptations. This leads us to say, that not only are our steel mills contriving and succeeding in their endeavor to squeeze the last ounce into output, but those plants engaged in the production of steel shell billets for forging, and those equipped for the latter operation, are likewise so directed. With a view to discussing ways and means to at least maintain, and if possible improve output conditions all along the line, a conference of the various interests concerned was, we understand, held a day or two ago in Ottawa. Decisions arrived at are not available as we go to press; it may, however, be assumed that plans to cope with meantime and prospective disabilities have been formulated.

Reference was made a week ago to the rumored concellation of the order for structural steel for the "Mystery Block"—departmental store corner of Yonge and College Streets, Toronto. This building we might state will be both costly and pretentious, when wholly complete as planned, involving as it does a capital outlay of $90,000,000, covering an area bounded north and south by College and Hayter Streets, east and west by Yonge and Terauley Streets, and rising to a height of 15 storeys. One unit only of 9 storeys constituting about one-sixth of the structure at that height, and involving an expenditure of $10,000,000, is meantime to be erected, and, for this, the steel—13,000 tons—has been ordered from the Bethlehem Steel Co., by the Dominion Bridge Co., the fabricators and erectors. Actual construction is not being pushed, however, a circumstance amply borne out, when it is known that delivery of steel is entirely at mill convenience, that rolling is not expected to begin until July of this year, and erection, under the most favorable general conditions, until July, 1918.

It is reported from Chicago that the Grand Trunk Railway System are in the market for 50,000 tons of steel rails.

A delegation of business men from Charlottetown, P.E.I., left on Feb. 6 for Ottawa to interview the Government, members of Parliament and others regarding establishing munition plants there and the building of more cars for the P.E.I. Railway. Railway shops there are doing little work of that kind, although well equipped with the necessary machinery.

FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS.

The shareholders of Canada Foundry and Forgings Co. will hear an exceedingly satisfactory financial statement at the annual meeting which will be held at Brockville on Tuesday next. The earnings of the company the past year have been very large, due principally to their modern and efficient methods. They anticipated the days of lower prices for their munition product, by preparing to increase their output. When the lower prices came they were prepared to grapple with the situation. The stock has suffered in the recent slump, having dropped from 205 the early part of the month to 180 last week. The high price last year at the peak of the boom was 227, and the low, 175.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

The statement of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., which will be sent out to the shareholders a week before the annual meeting is expected to show earnings equivalent to at least 40 per cent. on the common stock. The report for the first six months disclosed earnings on the basis of 62 per cent. Officials of the company state that no new contracts have been closed with foreign governments recently. The French car orders for Canada have not yet been awarded, but Scotia will no doubt get all that it can take care of. President Thomas Cantley has set at rest the various rumors about now denying that there will be any further issue of stocks or bonds at present. The company already has authority to issue additional bonds, but no arrangements have been made yet to place any on the market. Scotia suffered severely in the slump last week, starting at 110, and selling down to 95 on Saturday. The stock has shared in the upward movement this week, and closed at 106 on Tuesday. The annual meeting of the company will be held next month.

BRITISH FORGINGS, LTD.

The city architect, Toronto, on Feb. 8 issued a permit to British Forgings Ltd., to erect a one storey plant 607 feet long by 74 feet wide adjacent to and in connection with the electric steel plant now under construction by the Imperial Munitions Board, on the harbor industrial area. The building cost, with equipment, but exclusive of foundations, will run to $175,000. A separate permit issued for the pile foundations gives the statement of cost as $35,000.

HAMILTON STEEL WHEEL.

It is expected that the shares of the Hamilton Steel Wheel Co. will shortly be placed on the unlisted department of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Quotations unofficially are $18 and $20 asked. This compares with the recent issued price of $17 and a par value of $25. This concern, a subsidiary of the Dominion Steel Foundry Co., Hamilton, Ont., is at present engaged on the production of 9.2 in. shell forgings. Recent legislation, we understand, calls for railroad car and locomotive tender wheels being wholly of steel, to meet the demand for which the activities of the plant will be devoted when munitions requirements become less urgent or cease altogether.

CANADIAN CAR.

THE FINANCIAL POST has been informed that a statement will be issued in New York very shortly in connection with the Canada Car Company's Russian shell order. It has been decided that no more statements in connection with this order will be given out without the approval of the board of directors. A final statement is expected within a very few days. The opinion of those on the inside is that the statement will be a relatively satisfactory one. No definite word has been received with reference to the French steel car order, but it is taken for granted that the Canada Car Company will receive a very substantial order from this source. In spite of these rather satisfactory reports, the stock has been more or less neglected of late. The preferred closed at 67 last week, but has been stronger this week; 25 shares selling at 72 the middle of the week.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA.

The coke situation continues to affect the operations of this company to the same extent as plants located in the Buffalo district. The greatest difficulty is being experienced in getting supplies of coke, owing to the shortage of cars, and consequently there is a great scarcity of pig-iron. Production of steel will therefore be curtailed and the company's output be less than anticipated if present conditions are not soon relieved. The production of munitions—semi-finished and finished still forms the major portion of the headquarters plant and its various subsidiary activities.

DOMINION STEEL.

To December 31 last, covering first nine months of company's fiscal year, Dominion Steel Corporation earned surplus of slightly better than $7,500,000, against $3,015,000 for the full year 1915-16, the record to date. At that rate the estimate that the full year's surplus would approximate $10,000,000, or in excess of thirty per cent. on the common shares is not likely to prove far astray and may be exceeded. Weather conditions through the winter months are a retarding influence on production and shipments, but against that is the fact that month by month the steel companies are running into higher prices and the top is still some distance away. Mark Workman, the president, left for Sydney on Wednesday of this week.

PULP AND PAPER

Considerably More Activity This Week.

By W. A. Craick.

The sales record for the week of the pulp and paper stocks, dealt in actively on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges, shows that trading in these shares was more extensive than has been the case for several weeks past. The price tendency, however, is still downward. As indicated in the following table, the net change for the seven stocks most actively traded in amounted to 6⅝ points, comparing with an aggregate drop of 15½ points in the previous week and 7⅝ points in the seven days prior to that.

The most pronounced weakness developed over the week-end, when serious breaks occurred in practically all the stocks in the list. There has since been a very fair recovery, and in some cases a higher level was attained than had been held previous to the week-end break. The market for pulp and paper shares has obviously been as susceptible to general market conditions as any of the other stock groups.

	Close Feb. 1	Close Feb. 8	Change
Riordon	124½	*114	— 8
Laurentide	186	185	— 1
Spanish, com.	15	16	+ 1
Do., pref.	52	57	+ 5
Wayagamack	90	85	— 5
Brompton	50	52	+ 2
Brompton	8	7⅜	— ⅝
Net change, seven stocks			— 6⅝

*Ex-dividend 2½.

The uncertainty overhanging the market arising from the lack of information as to what the Government's action in the newsprint difficulty will be is still a factor, and it is affecting all departments of the paper business. So far at least as shareholders in paper companies are concerned, they are being kept absolutely in the dark as to what is developing. The long delay by Sir Thomas White in taking open action in the difficulty is to be regarded as an indication that there is still hope of a settlement between the two interests affected.

Book and writing mills are reported to be busy, and are giving quotations as far ahead as three months on the better lines. The mills have been hoping to get down to a stable basis for some time, and are making tentative efforts in that direction. Warehouse business seems to have fallen off slightly, owing to low supplies and the lull after the holiday period. In the pulp situation there has been no change.

LAURENTIDE.

A break of ten points and a recovery of ten points occurred in Laurentide during the past fortnight. The stock, which had been most inactive for a month past, fell away from 186, at which it was quoted early last week, to 176, and then worked back to 186 on Wednesday last. There was considerable liquidation on Saturday, but the stock evidently looked good under 180, and it quickly regained the lost ground in the forepart of the week.

RIORDON.

Shares of the Riordon Company went ex-dividend on Wednesday, so that the quotation of 114 that day was really equivalent to 116½. Even at this price, however, the stock was considerably under the level at which it had been selling early last week, when the trading ranged between 123 and 125. The low point reached on Saturday was 106, at which the stock was 9 points under the level to which it fell during the December break. As with Laurentide, the extreme weakness was short-lived, and on Monday there was a recovery on limited buying to 120. Later the shares fell off to 114 ex-dividend.

The party of Montreal capitalists who visited the Riordon plant at Hawkesbury this week were highly pleased with what they saw, and all returned more enthusiastic than ever as to the prospects of the company. They found the plant running in first-class shape and everything in connection with the industry proceeding on satisfactory lines. The company's earnings are still large, owing to the high price of sulphite, and no reduction in price seems probable in the near future. The party were taken to the plant under the auspices of the Royal Securities Company, and spent a very pleasant day.

PRICE BROS.

Price Bros'. fiscal year will close on the last day of this month, and THE FINANCIAL POST hears that a very encouraging statement will be presented to the shareholders. The company's lumber business has been more profitable than usual, while, as is generally known its paper business has been highly satisfactory, in common with all other paper concerns. The stock was put on a 6 per cent. basis recently, but whether there will be any further payments to shareholders is not known to any one outside of the directors, and they have given no indication of what is in their minds in this respect. The stock remains firm at 120 asked, but no transactions have taken place recently.

SPANISH RIVER.

Owing probably to the low price at which the Spanish River shares are now selling, neither the common nor the preferred experienced such loss in the general weakness that developed last Friday and Saturday. The preferrrd, in fact, was not dealt in, while the common only fell back two points from 15 to 13. On Tuesday the preferred shot up from 51¾ to 57, and has been selling at that price since then. The common also strengthened from 13 to 17.

WAYAGAMACK.

The inert condition of Wayagamack shares, which has been noticeable ever since the first of the year, continues. There were no sales whatever last week, while this week a single sale was put through on Wednesday at 85. At this the price was 5 points under the level of the last previous sale, and ten points under the prevailing price during January.

BROMPTON.

The experience of the shares of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company in the week-end decline was similar to that of the other active paper stocks. After selling as high as 59 in the forepart of last week, the stock declined to ... Saturday. Here it was within three ... of the low level reached in Dec... There was a recovery on Monday ... and on Tuesday to 55, after which ... ness again appeared and the price ... off to 52.

NORTH AMERICAN.

Shares of the North American Pulp ... Paper Company were little affected by ... slump on Saturday last, losing only ... one point on very limited selling. Dur... the week the stock has been ruling at ... dollars a share, or slightly better.

ST. MAURICE.

The new mill of the St. Maurice Pu... and Paper Co., at Three Rivers, has beg... operations, and the first run on one of ... two fifty-ton units last Saturday pro... entirely successful. The capacity of ... mill will be 100 tons, and the second fifty-ton unit will be ready for operation in a few days. The St. Maurice Pulp and Paper Co. is a subsidiary of the Uni... Bag and Paper Company, an American concern.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

The International Paper Company, wh... has large interests in Canada, has giv... notice that it has prepared a plan for the consolidation of its bonded debt un... der one mortgage, and for the settlem... of all deferred dividends on its preferr... stock. Bondholders are offered the right to exchange present bonds for new fir... and refunding five per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds. Preferred shareholders are offered 7½ per cent. of the face valu... of their holdings in cash; 14 per cent. in six per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and 12 per cent. in common stock. The latter arrangement is provisional on sufficient preferred stock being deposited for purposes of the adjustment, the time limit for such deposit being March 1. A committee representing the preferred shareholders has been appointed, and this committee has issued a statement recommending this plan.

F. N. BURT CO.

The annual report of the company, issued preliminary to the holding of the annual meeting on February 20, was made public this week. It shows a most satisfactory state of affairs, profits for 19... having increased by nearly 50% over those of the previous year. At the annual meeting shareholders will be asked to approve a by-law increasing the authorized common stock by $750,000. There have been no transactions during the week in the company's common shares, the last previous sale being made at 78. The preferred has been selling in small lots at 90.

TEXTILES

Securities Somewhat Easier—Shipping and Labor Difficulties Are Factors.

By H. H. Black, Editor Dry Goods Review.

More than usual activity was displayed in connection with textile stocks this week. In the earlier portion of the week there was a tendency to sag evident in several, but for the most part these recovered and ended in a fairly strong position. The net result, however, was a slight easing off. This may be attributed, perhaps, to a sort of sympathetic feeling on the part of the public with difficulties in connection with securing supplies of raw materials, and in shipping their finished product, as well as threatened trouble over coal. Fortunately the present season is a slack one in the trade, as it is on the verge of the opening of fall lines, and the heavy buying for spring is nearly at an end.

A new element has entered into the textile situation, as it refers both to woolens and cottons. A strike of the recently organized garment makers is on in Montreal, and may spread to other parts of Canada, notably Toronto. This strike had been looked for in some quarters ever since the one in New York last spring and summer, but most of the "cutters-up" had hoped to avert an actual break.

The big order for woolen shirts just received from Italy, as referred to elsewhere, will tend to speed up the mills in Canada—if any such a process were needed. Orders for next fall, however, continue to pour in from the travellers.

A continuance of the submarine activity would have a tendency to restrict still further the import of cottons and woolens and throw more work for domestic supplies on the Canadian mills.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

A few shares exchanged hands at 40 this week, the first sales in two weeks. The factory is hard at work on orders taken at very satisfactory prices.

THE PATON MFG. CO.

While the Paton Manufacturing Company are very busy just at present, and are in fact working a little overtime on some Government orders which they are cleaning up, there is one factor which is giving the company more or less concern, and that is the strike which is on in the clothing factories in Montreal just now. Unless this strike is settled in the very near future the business of the Paton Company, in common with other factories manufacturing for the clothing trade will be more or less affected.

"We supply a large quantity of goods to the manufacturers of clothing," said John Turnbull, president of the company, to THE FINANCIAL POST, and naturally, if they are unable to operate their factories, we will be unable to sell them any goods. Mr. Turnbull added that the manufacturers of clothing had become a very important fac...

in the industrial life of Canada. The annual meeting of the Paton Company will be held on the 29th of February, when a very satisfactory statement will be presented to the shareholders.

CANADIAN COTTONS.

"This is the slack season in our line," said A. O. Dawson of the Canadian Cottons, Ltd., to the FINANCIAL POST, "and very few new orders are coming in. We are very busy on our old orders, and will be for some time. Probably very few new orders will come in before March. The submarine activity of the Germans would have a tendency to reduce imports from the Old Country, and this would naturally result in a greater demand upon the Canadian manufacturers."

The outlook for the coming year, he thought, was for great activity in the textile business.

The stock showed a decline over last week, the common starting at 51, going to 52½ and ending at 53, compared with a uniform figure of 55 for several weeks. The preferred held steady, however, at 78 and 79.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO.

For a day the common dropped to 76½, but quickly recovered to 79½, and ended at 80 and 80½, compared with figures of 80 and 81 last week. In the preferred no sales were registered. The company's position is strong with a very busy four or five months ahead assured at good profits on the output.

For the fall undoubtedly Dominion, as all the textile companies, must face some falling off in the heavy over-buying that has been a feature of the textile business for over a year now. This slackening up will not be felt at once on the opening of fall ordering, however, as the wholesalers and mail order houses will take care of all the earlier offerings. It is likely that when the wholesalers come to meet the retailers that they will find orders tapering off a little and so their repeat orders to the mills will not come in as rapidly nor as largely as in 1916.

MONTREAL COTTONS.

Practically the same conditions prevail in the case of the Montreal Cottons as with Canadian Cottons. One of the principal difficulties of the company just now is to get cars to handle its product and to bring in the raw material. The management see no signs of lower prices in the near future. They find that the trade while a little anxious about what will take place during the last six months of the year are nevertheless not taking chances and are stocking up in anticipation of a busy year. They realize that unless they place their orders early, they may be unable to get sufficient goods later on.

A small lot of the common sold at 50½ this week, a drop of 1½ points from the last week, but as in the case of Dominion Textile the stock rallied to 50 and 51. There were no sales of preferred, 103 being asked and 102 bid.

MONARCH KNITTING.

A very satisfactory business is being done by Monarch Knitting Co. on silk sweater coats for summer, and heavy orders are coming in on their knit goods for fall. The new line of manufacture, hosiery, is gradually working itself out at the St. Catharines mill, although the difficulties connected with starting this new line in war time have tended to hold down the output somewhat. The firm has orders for far more hosiery than it can turn out and this in time, FINANCIAL POST would predict, will turn out to be the biggest line Monarch Knitting Co. have. The firm are putting themselves in a position to turn out a very wide range in men's, women's and children's, in cashmere, silk, lisle, cotton, etc., and with the scant supply from Canadian mills they should be assured of business for all they can turn out. No sales of stock took place during the week.

PENMANS.

As indicated before, orders have come in so rapidly that all the fall lines of Penman's have been withdrawn until the mills have assimilated a fair portion of these orders. When "daylight" in the way of being assured of labor to turn out an extra quantity, arrives, the mills will take on business again, but it will be at considerably higher than the opening prices.

A few of the common shares sold at 70, the ruling price for some weeks.

MILLING

Stocks Recover to Large Extent from the "Submarine Scare" Decline.

By E. L. Rutledge, Editor Canadian Grocer.

The announcement of the new German submarine campaign caused a flurry downward in milling securities, but during the past week these have been gradually recovering to former basis. A month ago wheat in the Winnipeg market was over the $1.80 mark, whereas to-day it is around $1.65. During the past week it has recovered several points. Flour, therefore, at time of writing is in a firm market.

So far as actual milling is concerned things are on the quiet side. This situation is strengthening prices in mill feeds, which are in heavy demand, and will be until the grass season opens in the spring. Some millers are refusing to sell mill feed in car load quantities unless certain percentage of flour is ordered as well.

It is quite well known that Canadian flour mills can more than take care of domestic demand. The new British flour regulations have been a disturbing element in regard to flour milling here. Certain mills, which in the past have been practically only interested in export, are now making strong endeavor to secure more domestic trade. This has a tendency to weaken prices, and particularly would this be the case if the wheat market were to decline. On the other hand, higher mill-feed prices will tend to keep earnings up.

MAPLE LEAF.

Although the common stock of the Maple Leaf Milling Company suffered a sharp dip with the break in the market at the end of the week—dropping from 97 to 93—there was an early resumption of strength, which not only resulted in the loss being recovered, but in gains being shown to 99; later it sold off a point. The preferred dropped as low as 93, but quickly recovered to 95 on a par with last week.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

The first sales in a couple of weeks of Lake of the Woods common occurred on Monday at 125, which compared with a previous price of 129½. There were no further transactions and a spread of quotations as between 130 and 123, asked and bid, indicated a considerable difference of opinion on the part of buyers and sellers.

OGILVIE.

The securities of the Ogilvie Company showed little effect of the break which occurred throughout the market. However, during the week there was a general tendency towards lower levels, the price declining from 141½ to 138½ before the recovery set in which took the price back to around 140. The preferred sold around 111, as compared with 115 last week.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Securities Hold a Comparatively Steady Market in View of Unsettled Conditions.

Electric Railway stocks have, in common with public utilities in general, displayed a satisfactory tone during the week when the unsettled state of the market is taken into consideration. The prospect of the United States being drawn into the war is evidently not expected to interfere with the earnings of these companies to any great extent. Generally speaking, the returns from the different companies continue to show satisfactory increases. On the other hand, increasing wages and the high cost of materials is being felt, and the situation in this connection promises to become more acute, especially where, as the president of one Canadian system points out, the increase in traffic is such that it will soon be necessary to provide more rolling stock.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

For the last period in January the gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company amounted to $41,631, compared with $33,181, for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $8,450, or 25.5 per cent. For the month the earnings were $128,094, an increase over the same month last year of $23,898 or 22.9 per cent. The earnings for the month were as follows:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.	%
1st week......	$ 29,753	$ 23,285	$ 6,467	27.7
2nd week......	28,720	23,333	5,386	23.1
3rd week......	27,989	24,394	2,594	14.7
Remainder of month ...	41,631	33,181	8,450	25.5
Month	$128,094	$104,195	$23,898	22.9

Only a few shares changed hands during the week, at 47, compared with the high of 50 on the recent movement.

TWIN CITY.

Gross earnings of the Twin City Company for the week ending January 21, amounted to $191,548, compared with $186,980 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $4,568, or 2.44 per cent. The company points out that the small increase for the third week was on account of the extraordinary snow storm on January 21, when, according to the weather bureau, 16 inches of snow fell in 24 hours. For the year to date the earnings were $587,452, a gain of $41,761, or 7.65 per cent. Comparative figures follow:

	1917.	1916.	Increase	%
1st week...	$199,314	$180,385	$18,929	10.49
2nd week..	196,589	178,324	18,264	10.24
3rd week..	191,548	186,980	4,568	02.44

Sales during the week showed little fluctuation and late transactions at 94½ were on a par with the close of last week.

SHERBROOKE RAILWAY.

In connection with the proposal for the amalgamation of the Sherbrooke Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co., with the Southern Canada Power Co., C. J. McCuaig, president of both concerns, reports that 75 per cent. of the shareholders of the former have agreed to the proposition. The basis is four shares of Sherbrooke common for one share of Southern Canada preferred. The Sherbrooke railway is more than earning its bond interest just now, but it is argued, that in view of the difficulties between the city and the company that an amalgamation presents advantages to the shareholders

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS.

A. W. Stevenson, a well-known chartered accountant, has replaced F. J. Cockburn, on the Montreal Tramways Commission. The refusal of Mr. Cockburn to act, was in the words of Controller Ross, not very surprising. It was hardly to be expected," he said, "that the directors of the Bank of Montreal, the leading financial institution of this democratic country, by lending an officer for service on the commission, would tacitly approve of Premier Gouin's novel legislation, whereby a settlement of the tramways question, had been removed from the hands of Montreal's elected representatives, and entrusted to a government commission. It strikes too much at the principle, dear to all ratepayers, of managing their own affairs without governmental interference." Controller Ross expressed the opinion that Mr. Stevenson was well qualified for the position.

MONTREAL TRAMS.

The asked price of 180 for Montreal Tramways has attracted no buyers recently. The change in the personnel of the Tramways Commission caused a fillip of interest, but nothing definite in the shape of an agreement has been discussed yet.

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that legislation supplementing that of last session in regard to the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, is to be brought down at the next session of parliament. The federal subsidies will be deducted from the purchase price. It is not impossible that there will also be a clause further defining the basis of valuation, and clearing up the issue as to whether interest on the bonded indebtedness should be a factor in the calculation of actual cost. The suggestion of Judge Cassels that the matter should be referred to the Supreme Court will not be acted on. Quebec Railway stock, which was quoted at 35 early in the year, dropped off to 24 at the end of last week. There was considerable liquidation during the slump, the confusion over the Quebec and Saguenay feature contributing to the weakness of the stock. There was a slight rally this week, the stock being fairly active around 26¼.

"The Quebec Light, Heat & Power Company own every share of stock of the Quebec and Saguenay, the Jacques Cartier Company, and the Lotbiniere and Megantic Company," said Sir Rodolphe Forget, to THE FINANCIAL POST, when asked about the report that was published in a Montreal paper in this connection.

ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

As reported in another column, the properties of the St. John Railway Company are expected to change hands, the directors having recommended a sale to a local corporation known as the New Brunswick Investment Company, formed for the purpose of taking over the system. The purchase price is $1,300,000, and an additional $100 for each share transferred, thus giving the shareholders a net price of $140 a share. The history of the company is given in this issue. The stock is largely held in the Maritime Provinces.

BARCELONA.

Spain's position in regard to the European situation is interesting, and future events are likely to have a bearing upon the securities of the Barcelona Traction Company. Trading in the common stock of the company during the week was between 12⅝ at the opening and 11¾ at the close.

BRAZILIAN.

The prospect that the more aggressive submarine policy on the part of Germany may interfere to a greater extent with Brazil's market in Europe and the United States—especially in the event of the latter country going to war—and thereby reflecting unfavorably upon exchange, was no doubt a factor in the easier tendency in Brazilian Traction this week when the stock sold down to 43 as compared with 44½ at last report.

Regarding the exchange situation, one interested in the affairs of the company expresses the opinion that, as the adverse rate of exchange arose as a result of the war, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the advent of peace would lead to the correction of this trouble and that, with the continued improvement in its earnings for which the prospects seem to be good, eventually the stock will sell at the highest prices that prevailed in the early years of its history.

Holders of Brazilian stock who are interested in the general business situation in Brazil will be pleased to know that following copious rains in the coffee district there is a good deal of talk that the crop of 1917 will be another record yield, considerably in excess, perhaps, of the 12,000,000 bags estimated some time ago. The world's consumption for the coming year remains doubtful, owing to the difficulties of transportation and the fact that several markets are closed. The recent announcement of Germany's new submarine policy may prove a serious factor in the coffee market as it will have a tendency, if successfully carried out, to further restrict the buying powers of the European belligerents and neutrals as well.

DETROIT UNITED.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders a recommendation of the directors was passed providing that the company's authorized capital stock be increased from $12,500,000 to $25,000,000, the proceeds from sale of new stock to be used in providing funds for improvements, betterments and future extensions of lines. Following the stockholders' meeting, the directors authorized the issue of $2,500,000 of the new stock, which is to be offered stockholders of record on February 16 at par, $100, at the rate of 20 per cent. of their holdings on that date. This gives stockholders the right to subscribe for one share of new stock for each five shares in their name on the date specified. The directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable March 1, to stockholders of record, February 16. Gross earnings for 1916 are given as $16,036,669.21, and net $4,820,867.01.

The stock fluctuated considerably during the week. Opening at 118½, it slumped to 114, recovered and advanced to 122, and then eased off again to 116.

TORONTO RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of the company, with an explanation by the directors of their policy and the announcement of the president that the continuation of the dividend was reasonably ensured for an indefinite period, had the effect of clearing the air to such an extent that the stock moved up a low of 77 to a high of 87, with a moderate reaction on realizing.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC.

There were some sales of Winnipeg Electric during the week at 80, which indicated a better tone to the market for this company's securities than for a couple of weeks. Previous sales, last week, were at 78, and the best price of the year has been 81.

LIGHT AND POWER

CIVIC INVESTMENT.

Civic Investment continues one of the most active and most highly regarded securities on the Montreal Exchange. Every broker has a good word for it, and the prevailing opinion continues to be that it is cheap at 80 and 81.

WESTERN CANADA POWER.

The first step made in Vancouver in connection with the re-organization of the Western Canada Power Company occurred when application was made in the Supreme Court to extend the time of registering a mortgage for $20,000,000. The mortgage covers the property, concessions and franchises of the Western Canada Power Co., and is drawn in favor of the Royal Trust Co. The application states that the re-organization was effected for the purpose of giving further security to the bondholders of the company. The new mortgage had been dated Nov. 1, 1916, although it had not been executed until the 26th ult. It was stated the date was set back for the purpose of facilitating the transfer.

ALABAMA POWER.

The report of the Alabama Power Company, for the twelve months ending December 31, 1916, show total gross earnings of $1,515,953; an increase of $474,805, over the figures for 1915. The operating expenses and taxes were $566,346, as against $402,542, in 1915. The net earnings of $949,607, were sufficient to pay the bond interest and leave a surplus of approximately $40,000. The monthly earnings, were $155,251 in December last, as compared with $108,738, for the same month last year. The operating expenses and taxes were $57,741, an increase of only $15,010.

The company now has four power units in operation; and before long will have two others ready. The company will then have over 100,000 hydro horse power to market. From an auxiliary steam plant there is 35,000 horse power available. Other valuable power sites owned by the company will be developed as rapidly as possible. Alabama is perhaps making more rapid progress industrially than other state in the union. W. J. Henderson, a director and secretary-treasurer of the company, sees a wonderful future for Alabama, and returns from each successive trip to the company's properties, more sanguine than ever as to the ultimate possibilities. The plans of the company call for an expenditure of probably a hundred million dollars eventually. Mr. Henderson expects that the nitrate plant, for which Congress has appropriated $20,000,000 will be located in Alabama. The stock of Alabama Power is listed on the London exchange, and the common was quoted at 29 to 31, during December. The preferred ranges from 60 to 63.

DECEMBER	1916	1915	Increase
Gross	$155,251	$108,738	$ 46,513
Exps. & taxes.	57,741	42,731	15,010
Net	$97,510	$66,007	$31,503
TWELVE MONTHS			
Gross	$1,515,953	$1,041,148	$474,805
Expenses	566,346	402,542	163,804
Net	$949,607	$638,606	$311,001

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER.

The arrangements in connection with the amalgamation of the Southern Canada Power Co., and the Sherbrooke Railway Co., are now well advanced and are expected to be completed about the middle of this month. Fully seventy-five per cent. of the shareholders of the Sherbrooke Railway Co. have agreed to the proposition, according to C. J. McCuaig, the president of both companies. The earnings of the Southern Canada Power Co. for the past three months show a very satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of a year ago.

WESTERN CANADA POWER CO.

Western Canada Power Co. — rhrhr

Holders of 5% first mortgage bonds of the Western Canada Power Co., met at Montreal last week, and authorized an exchange of these bonds, together with the coupon due on January 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, for 5% first mortgage bonds of the Western Power Co., of Canada, par for par, and 10-year 7% debentures of the Western Power for the face amount of the coupons of the bonds to be exchanged, coupons to be those due January 1, and July 1, 1916, and 1917. The proposition went through unanimously.

The meeting also passed a resolution restraining any bondholders from instituting suit or proceedings against the Western Canada Power Co. to foreclose the security or enforce the deed of trust of the old bonds. This was, however, purely a formal matter, as at least 75 per cent. of the bondholders had already consented to the arrangement.

This reorganization will bring about $1,500,000 of new capital into the company, which will enable it to pay off the floating indebtedness and to complete the installation of new units.

Two units are already in operation; a third has been installed and a fourth will be installed very shortly. With these units all in operation, the company will have 75,000 to 80,000 horse-power to market.

The company is more than earning its bond interest at the present time, and its future prospects depend entirely upon the recuperative power of Vancouver. The bondholders who have just put a large amount of additional capital into the proposition, had their engineers examine the proposition first and a very satisfactory report was received. An adequate market for the power is all that is required.

Those rosy prospects for the future will bring little comfort to the common stockholders who were unable or unwilling to come into the reorganization. They were given an opportunity and a number took advantage of it, but others did not, and as a consequence will lose their money. The common stock was originally given as a bonus with the bonds, but it got into the hands of a lot of people who paid real money for it, to their sorrow now.

Of the $5,000,000 bonds which were issued, probably $3,500,000 are held in Canada. A lot of Montreal people are interested; while Nova Scotians are also in heavily. The balance is principally held in England.

MINING STOCKS

Market Held Up Well Under the Pressure at the Last Week End and Became Quite Firm on Thursday.

After early weakness mining shares began to show firmness and on Thursday and yesterday considerable improvement took place, several issues making good advances. Business on the Standard Exchange has been of fair volume right along, with sales running close to two hundred thousand shares a day. War talk, while a depressing factor in the general markets, should have a tonic effect on the mining market, since the demand for gold, silver, and copper is bound to be greater than ever, in the event of the war becoming more widespread in character.

The price of bar silver, which reached 77½ cents an ounce yesterday in New York, is now at the highest level since 1893. The previous high of 77⅜ registered last May is now passed. There seems every reason to believe that the price will go still higher. The metal has been holding very steady for several weeks past, indicating that the supply is just equal to the demand and any increase in demand is certain to have an immediate effect on the price. Production also is not being enlarged to any appreciable extent. Indeed, with the difficulty of procuring labor, it may even be expected to fall off.

LA ROSE.

Two new veins have been cut at the 200-foot level of the La Rose. The value con-

Continued on page 4.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
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JOHN AIRD - - - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - - Ass't General Manager

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Bills Collected.
Bills Bought and Sold.
Drafts Issued.
Telegraphic Transfers.
Letters of Credit.
Commercial Credits.
Shipowners' Freights and Disbursements.

Foreign Branch Office and Shipping Branch:
8, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman

UNION BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 120

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the UNION BANK OF CANADA, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of March, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th day of February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
G. H. BALFOUR,
General Manager.

Winnipeg, January 18, 1917.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital Paid Up - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

96 Branches Scattered Throughout Canada

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

The Western Empire Life Assurance Company

Head Office - Winnipeg

Financial Statement

for the year ended December 31st, 1916.

Securities Deposited with the Government	$120,000.00
Authorized Capital	$1,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	564,600.00
Called Capital	141,150.00
Paid Up in Cash	130,232.80

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 7,034.40
Real Estate (Revenue Bearing)	14,009.20
Mortgages	96,727.34
Debentures	42,070.00
Policy Loans	12,254.55
Calls on Capital in Course of Collection	10,917.20
Premium on Capital in Course of Collection	51,737.65
Accrued Interest	12,885.00
Outstanding and Deferred Premiums, less Cost of Collection	29,914.72
Office Furniture, less Depreciation	4,068.00
Agents' Balances	4,322.42
	$285,940.48

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, Dominion Government Standard to cover Liabilities under all Policies in force	$110,514.00
Death claims reported (awaiting proof)	6,000.00
Death Claims Payable in Instalments	1,607.43
Premium Paid in Advance	1,552.15
Mortgages Assumed by Company	9,100.00
Sundry Accounts Payable	796.08
Overdraft Investment Account	10,000.00
Total Liabilities, excluding Capital	$139,569.66
Surplus	$146,370.82

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$60,591.89	
Less Re-insurance	314.75	
		$ 60,277.14
Interest		12,269.81
Shareholders		8,189.05
Mortgage Repayments		5,986.50
Policy Loans Repaid		727.45
		$ 87,449.95

EXPENSES.

License Fees		$ 770.17
Legal Fees		4,520.89
Rent and Taxes		1,229.33
Head Office Salaries, Travelling Expenses, Auditors' Fees and Directors' Fees		13,954.95
Agents' Salaries, Travelling Expenses and Commissions		17,539.48
Actuary's Fees		600.00
Medical Fees		2,586.00
Printing, Stationery and Advertising		2,714.28
Interest and Exchange		1,080.97
Postage and Telephone		842.84
Property Expenses		1,054.60
Sundries		2,380.41
Total Expenses of Management		$ 49,273.92
Payments to Policyholders.		
Death Claims	$9,625.00	
Surrender Values	1,878.15	
		11,503.15
		$ 60,777.07
Balance		26,672.88
		$ 87,449.95

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Books and Accounts of The Western Empire Life Assurance Company for the year ended December 31st, 1916. Satisfactory Vouchers were produced for all disbursements, and, in our opinion, the above statement exhibits a true and correct view of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company at the said date. The securities, excepting those lodged with the Provincial Governments, of which we have seen satisfactory evidence, have been exhibited to us and found in order.

(Signed), STIRLING & RANKIN,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Winnipeg, January 17th, 1917.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Company was held at the Company's Head Office, in this city, on the 23rd inst.

The Meeting was well attended, a large amount of stock being represented in person.

The Balance Sheet, Statement of Receipts, and Disbursements and Auditors' Report, as above, were submitted, also the Report of the Directors.

The Directors' Report showed that the business written during the year was slightly in excess of the business of 1915. The total amount of Insurance in force is $2,703,768; the average premium per $1,000 of Insurance in force being $31.54. The average premium per $1,000 of new business for the year being $40.25.

The Net Revenue amounted to $72,546.93, an increase of $9,707.13 over last year. Satisfaction was particularly expressed at the fact that for the first time in the Company's history, the net revenue was more than sufficient to meet the total expenses of management, Death Claims, Surrender Values, and the amount required to make the necessary additions to the reserve as per the Dominion Government Standard.

Death Claims, since the commencement of the Company, have only been 35% of the expected claims. The investments in Bonds and Mortgages increased during the year to $138,979.34. The sum of $49,284.77 was invested during the year. Among other investments being the purchase of Canada War Loan Bonds to the extent of $20,000.00.

The amount of interest received equals 7.44% of the gross invested assets. The amount of interest received, plus the amount accrued, equals 8.27% of the total assets.

Messrs. Stirling & Rankin, Chartered Accountants, were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors: W. P. Rundle, Esq., Winnipeg; A. J. Fraser, Esq., B.A., M.D., C.M., Winnipeg; H. F. Tench, Esq., B.A., Winnipeg; F. D. Byers, Esq., Edmonton; G. N. Broatch, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Moose Jaw; S. D. Hannah, Esq., Waskada; G. E. Graham, Esq., Kentville, N.S.; William Smith, Esq., Winnipeg.

The full detailed Report of the Meeting will be sent upon request.

MacLean's Magazine

for February

Just suppose you were made Editor of MacLean's Magazine for one issue!

WHAT would you provide for your readers? You would probably want some good short stories, and you would like to offer chapters of a good serial. You would want something in lighter vein. Perhaps some verse. Certainly some serious articles of an informative and critical nature. Probably you would want everything — contributions and illustrations—to be by Canadians. Good! But who are they? And could you get their work?

Look at what the regular editor, T. B. Costain, has provided for the February issue of MACLEAN'S:

A serial story by **Sir Gilbert Parker**—"Jordan is a Hard Road."

A short story by **H. G. Wells**—"Into the Abyss."

A complete novelette by **A. C. Allenson**—"Danton of the Fleet."

A gripping sketch of "The Greatest Hotelman in the World"—a Canadian, by name John McE. Bowman, of the Hotel Biltmore, New York; and the man behind the Manhattan Hotel, New York, and the hotel now building in the same city. The Commodore, and the new Canadian hotel, The Devonshire, to be built this year in Toronto. **W. A. Craick** gives the story of this remarkably successful and interesting man—a veritable romance of achievement.

Stephen Leacock is in the February MACLEAN'S with one of his inimitable sketches—this one entitled—"In Merry Mexico." What a fancy, what a humor this man has! He roams the earth, and always is visiting some land or country in the spotlight of the world's history.

Then Editor Costain has **Miss Agnes C. Laut** in the February issue with a timely and thought-provoking article, "The Elections and Canada." She is writing of the American elections of last November, and in her virile style and with her amazing inside knowledge of things political, she gives all Canadians much to think about, and a wider vision of the place Canada holds in world affairs — dwelling especially on the new Anglo-Saxon relations which will be the result of the war now being waged, and which gives promise of involving the United States. Miss Laut's contribution is well worth reading.

H. F. Gadsby, free lance, ever a-tilting at politicians and politics, and never failing to get under the guard of parties and partisans, writes sparklingly on "How Premiers Control Their Cabinets" — of piquant interest in view of Sir Sam Hughes's recent encounters with Premier Borden. Gadsby studies other Canadian Cabinets than those of Premier Borden's. Good reading, this.

Then Editor Costain starts in this February issue of MACLEAN'S a new department—snappy biographical sketches and zestful stories of notable and interesting Canadians. You will enjoy this yourself and so will all others to whom you may introduce MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE.

The usual departments—Review of Reviews and "Information for Investors"—are present as usual; and illustrations by these Canadian artists, C. W. Jefferys, Harry C. Edwards, Lou Skuce, E. J. Dinsmore, assist to give the February MACLEAN'S distinction and appeal.

Now if you have been keeping in mind yourself—as a possible editor of MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE for a single issue—do you think you could excel or equal what the regular editor has provided for MACLEAN'S readers?

At All News-Agents: Fifteen Cents

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3.

tained in these veins has not yet been announced, but it is believed they are low grade. However, veins heretofore encountered on the La Rose have usually been accompanied with a considerable amount of mill rock and the recent discovery may be of considerable importance and result in an increase in the life of this mine. More details in connection with the discovery will probably be forthcoming within the next day or so.

CROWN RESERVE.

According to reports a four-inch vein carrying high silver values was encountered recently at the 700-foot level of the Crown Reserve. Such a development comes as a surprise as this mine was believed to be nearing the end of their ore reserves. In the company's annual report issued on the 24th ult., the possibilities of the payment of further dividends were said to rest on the possibility of the company acquiring new paying property.

BEAVER.

A report from Cobalt this week states that in cutting out the station on the new high grade vein at the 1,600-foot level of the Beaver Consolidated, the ore body has been found to be nearly ten feet in width, including the wall rock. The eight-inch vein itself is said to carry values of two thousand dollars to the ton, and the wall rock for three feet on one side of the vein and for six feet on the other side of the vein is said to carry on an average of around one hundred ounces in silver to the ton, or approximately $75 per ton. Should there be a series of such veins on the lower contact of the Beaver, the potential possibilities of numerous properties in that section of the camp will be mulitplied.

McINTYRE.

The 600-ton mill at the McIntyre-Porcupine is running smoothly, and although not yet up to full capacity, the daily production of gold is between five and six thousand dollars, or at the rate of approximately two million dollars per annum. The main drive at the thousand-foot level through the McIntyre Extension and toward the Jupiter is being continued steadily. The management anticipate no difficulty in maintaining sufficient ore reserves to feed their present mill for years to come. There are even rumors of still greater expansion in the milling equipment of this property, and such an announcement from the officials of the company would not come as a surprise.

According to the official figures, McIntyre milled 14,317 tons of ore and produced $145,297 in January. The average grade of ore was 10.60 per ton. By comparison with the average monthly production for the final quarter of 1916, these figures show a gratifying increase. The average monthly production during October, November and December was $118,764, while the average grade of ore milled was $10.60; average tonnage treated was 13,123 tons.

DOME MINES.

For the month of January the number of tons milled by the Dome Mines aggregated 39,600 tons, as compared with 39,000 tons for the preceding month. The total which has just come to hand has been exceeded only once in the last thirteen months. Values were lower, however, with $4.57 as the value per ton for last month, as compared with $4.70 for December, 1916. The cost per ton was four cents higher than for December, but is seven cents lower than for November. With the present high cost of mining materials, this advance is considered to be very moderate. Bullion produced during January was of the value of $181,000, as compared with $183,000 for December and $175,639 for January, 1916.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL.

The company is pushing its production to the maximum and during the current quarter is having difficulty to meet demand. As a matter of fact shipments have been ahead of production, particularly since the big contract of the British Government and the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, were signed and it is difficult to keep reserves up to the desired level. Efforts to remedy this condition are being made and extensions and improvements to the plant are being made which are expected, with the new refining plant in Canada, to supply ample facilities to take care of the growing demand. For the improvements and extensions referred to the company last fall set aside $5,500,000 from cash on hand. Stockholders are confident that these expenditures eventually will be capitalized in the shape of another common stock dividend. Officials, however, say that the subject has not yet been discussed. As to the status of the nickel industry after the war it is difficult to obtain any reliable opinion, but it is believed that, with the new uses found for nickel during the last two years, and a growing demand for automobiles there will be a heavy consumption of nickel. The American naval expansion program should also be a factor.

While International Nickel's operating income more than doubled in the fiscal period after the war, and is now running at an even higher level, this result is, in a measure, due to the abnormal prices which probably will not prevail after peace is declared. The recent decline in the market for the junior shares undoubtedly reflects a fear in the minds of many that when normal conditions again prevail it may be difficult to continue present disbursements of $1.50 per quarter on the $25 shares. Another factor of uncertainty is the matter of super-taxes levied by the Canadian Government and the prospective 8 per cent. tax on net earnings to be levied in the United States with no assurance as to whether even heavier calls may not be made. Against these contingencies ample reserves are being set aside.

TRANSPORTATION

Companies, Facing Severe Difficulties in Coping With the Freight Situation.

In transportation circles the question of traffic congestion is the important issue of the hour. As to what are the main factors contributing to the present blockade of freight there is a great difference of opinion. As usual the general public and the representatives thereof are attaching the entire blame to the railroads and are overlooking war and other conditions which officials of the companies claim are almost altogether to blame. In addition to the shortage of labor, weather conditions, etc., however, there can be little doubt but that the railroads are feeling the strain upon hard-worked motive power and rolling stock, while at the same time the situation as regards new engines and cars is such that deliveries could not be secured for an indefinite period even if the companies could very well afford to pay the high prices prevailing.

From the standpoint of the investor in transportation securities the situation is not so serious. Despite that passenger schedules have been cut and other rearrangements of regular traffic made necessary, the fact remains that the companies have all the business they can handle and this is naturally having a favorable effect upon earnings. As to their inability to handle all the freight offered it may be pointed out from the standpoint of profits that the history of railroads in the United States shows that the big systems have lost ten times as much from maintaining idle rolling stock during the slack periods as they have lost through lack of facilities during the peak-load periods.

Figures quoted by one of the officers of the Grand Trunk System show that many of the staple products used by the line have more than doubled in price during the last year. Brass has increased over two hundred per cent. in price and the railway uses more than a million dollars' worth of this metal each year. Copper has risen over one hundred per cent. in value, while steel bars, plates, angles, etc., hundreds of tons of which go into railway maintenance each year, are costing three times as much as they did before the war, and delivery is difficult to obtain. Springs for engines and cars are other items which require to be constantly replaced and these have increased in price about one hundred and eighty-five per cent. It is almost impossible for any railroad to obtain new motive power which is badly needed. A type of locomotive which two years ago could have been bought for twenty-seven thousand dollars cannot be ordered for future delivery at any figure under forty-five thousand dollars.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway System for the last period in January amounted to $929,600, compared with $572,400 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $357,200, or 38.4 per cent. From July 1, to date, the amount totalled $24,464,100, an increase of $5,025,700 over the corresponding period last year. Following are comparative figures for January:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.	%
Jan. 7	$ 598,700	$ 541,100	$ 57,600	10.7
Jan. 14	646,100	469,300	176,800	37.8
Jan. 21	658,200	504,000	154,200	30.6
Jan. 31	929,600	572,400	357,200	62.4
	$2,832,600	$2,086,800	$745,800	37.2

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

For the week ending January 31, the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway amounted to $3,071,000, compared with $2,733,000 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $338,000, or 12.7 per cent. The total earnings for the month of January were $9,941,000, compared with $8,380,000 for the same period last year, an increase of $1,561,000 or 18.8 per cent. The figures for each week in January compared with the figures for the same period in 1916 follow:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.	%
Jan. 7	$2,238,000	$1,874,000	$ 364,000	19.4
Jan. 14	2,417,000	1,863,000	554,000	29.8
Jan. 21	2,215,000	1,910,000	305,000	15.9
Jan. 31	3,071,000	2,723,000	338,000	12.9
	$9,941,000	$8,380,000	$1,561,000	18.8

The common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway was seriously affected during the week by the general trend of the market in its decline, following the developments between the United States and Germany. In Canada the low point of the week was 149½, but there was a recovery on Friday to 151.

So far as the actual conditions affecting the company's operations are concerned, there appears to be no actual change in earnings or profits which are on a high basis. The developments in the international situation do not seem to afford sufficient reason for the decline. On the other hand, it is reported that the liquidation of German holdings continues, and that this is an important influence in the situation.

GRAND TRUNK.

The Grand Trunk Railway System showed gross earnings for the last period in January of $1,564,660, which compared with $1,459,499, for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $105,161, or 7.2 per cent. For the month the earnings showed a gain, as compared with January in 1916, of $389,972 or 9.2 per cent., the earnings for January this year being $4,677,388 against $4,287,416. Comparative figures follow:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.	%
Jan. 7	$1,012,906	$ 880,702	$132,204	15.02
Jan. 14	1,072,915	966,301	106,614	11.03
Jan. 21	1,026,907	980,914	45,993	4.7
Jan. 31	1,564,660	1,459,499	105,161	7.2
	$4,677,388	$4,287,416	$389,972	9.2

OTHER STOCKS

Market Behaved Satisfactorily in View of the Trying Events of the Week.

With business and public sentiment in a general state of apprehension and uncertainty regarding the relations between Germany and the United States, the security markets have naturally been unsettled. However, in the industrial and other general stocks this unsettledness has not been so emphatic as might have been anticipated, and the general attitude is another example of the extent to which affairs have been adjusted to war-time conditions. With the exception of the munitions securities and those of such concerns as are likely to be directly affected by an outbreak between the States and the Central European powers, the feeling is that, while there will undoubtedly be some adjustment with developments, on the whole business will continue much as it has been. At the same time the possibilities of further serious interference with shipping, and readjustment of affairs in the States, should war be declared, make it more than usually difficult to foretell the future course of business events with any degree of accuracy. The recovery from the weakness which came with the uncertainty created by the German submarine announcement was sharp and emphatic, and accompanied the announcement of President Wilson that diplomatic relations with Germany had been severed—couched in such terms as to indicate that war would be a logical development. Under the trying events of the past week the general market has behaved in a satisfactory and reassuring manner.

Ames-Holden-McCready.

The management of Ames-Holden-McCready announce that plans are now being made to concentrate the manufacturing operations of the company at their Mount Royal plant. The building at the corner of Inspector and Lagauchetiere streets will be vacated and the company has leased the whole building to good advantage. It will be occupied by the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company.

"With the additions and changes that we propose making at once, our capacity in the Mount Royal plant will be greater than our production has been for the past few years." said N. R. Feltes, general manager, to THE FINANCIAL POST. The company's plans for the more distant future, include additions of 150 feet to both wings of the building, but it is doubtful if the larger scheme is proceeded with this year. The company's fiscal year closes at the end of April, and Mr. Feltes informs THE POST that the total sales will be approximately $6,000,000. It is understood that the annual statement will show very satisfactory profits. There was some activity in the stock last week, the closing sales being made at 17. The latest quotations are 20 asked and 16 bid.

Canada Cement.

Under the influences which have generally affected the munitions situation and war stocks during the past week, Canada Cement has shown fairly broad fluctuations on comparatively heavy trading. A low of 62⅛ and a high of 62½ have been the outside bounds of the quotations, but on the whole late prices of 60-61 are about on a par with the level of a week ago. The preferred has also fluctuated considerably between 90 and 93 with late sales around 92.

Canada Bread.

The easier tendency in the flour situation has had the effect of improving to some extent the outlook in the bread business, although the retail price is not likely to be materially affected unless there are further declines. The makers point out that their charges were never raised to the level warranted, as they gave the consumer advantage of the fact that they had secured considerable stocks prior to the advance. One favorable feature is that there now appears to be a change of public sentiment and the enthusiasm for home-baking waned. Recent sales of Canada Bread common at 17 showed an improvement of half a point; there have been no sales of the preferred for a couple of weeks.

Canadian Locomotive.

While the securities of the Canadian Locomotive Company were not affected to any great extent in the dip in the market which came with the break in relations between the United States and Germany, there has been a moderate decline in the price of the common throughout the week, late trading around 54 showing a loss of about three points since last report. The preferred has declined from 89 to 84. The trading has not been heavy.

City Dairy.

There is still no activity in City Dairy stocks and the holders of the securities are quite evidently satisfied

Continued on page 5.

Warning To Subscribers.

Some months ago we decided to have returned soldiers look after the securing of new and renewal subscriptions, as far as possible, on our publications. These men have been very successful at the work, and with few exceptions have proven honest and reliable.

We are sorry, however, that it has become necessary to warn subscribers and others not to place business with a returned soldier named A. F. Clarke. He is tall, broad-shouldered, has protruding eyes, and is about 25 years of age. We believe he has with him another returned man by the name of Lewis who is short and dark.

Subscribers are warned against giving renewals to these men, as they have not been turning in their orders for the past three or four weeks. You will confer a favor on us by calling us over the long distance immediately and letting us know where these men are working.

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VICTORIA REGINA CALGARY
VANCOUVER EDMONTON
LONDON, ENG. EDINBURGH, SCOT.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 4.

to sit quiet and await developments. Not only have there been no sales this year, but there have been no quotations to indicate the market opinion. It is believed that the company has passed the peak load of its troubles, although the process of recovery may be slow.

Canadian Rubber.

Some interest for holders of Canadian Rubber securities is attached to the announcement that the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company will make use of one of the factory buildings of the Ames, Holden, McCready Company being vacated in Montreal. There is a close association between the directors of these concerns which has more or less significance. There has been no trading recently in Rubber securities.

Dominion Canners.

Although there has been no official announcement it is understood that Dominion Canners has been faring satisfactorily with government orders for canned pork and beans, and that recently there have been further substantial orders placed. This business is connected with the improvement in the market for the company's securities noted this week when the common sold up as high as 23 compared with 19½ last week; later there was some reaction. The first sales of the year of preferred took place at 65. So far as normal business is concerned prices continue high and profits are satisfactory, although, owing to the shortage of the pack, the volume of turnover is small.

General Electric.

Canadian General Electric represents one of the Canadian industrials, associated with the war group, which has been little affected by the developments which have recently occurred in the German-American situation. Late trading at 109-110 compares with exactly the same quotations at last issue; in the meantime there has been a dip of 4 points but it was quickly recovered. Reports as to the company's operations continue to be highly satisfactory. The preferred stock has recently developed strength last sales being at 106 as compared with 94½ last week.

Goodwins, Limited.

"I am not interested in what Wall Street or St. Francis Xavier Street thinks of Goodwins, Limited," said W. H. Goodwin, managing director, to THE FINANCIAL POST, "but you will make no mistake if you say that the company has had a very successful year." Mr. Goodwin is proud of the organization that he has built up during the past three years. The fiscal year of the company closed on February 1, but no statement of earnings is available yet. The last dividend paid by the company was in July, 1914. Last year the preferred ranged from a high of 75 to a low of 40, but there have been no transactions this year. The price remains steady at 45 asked. The last quotation for the common was 26, but there has been no demand for the stock.

International Petroleum.

Recent developments with their effect upon shipping conditions have proven an adverse influence for International Petroleum with its extensive interests in South America. The result has been that the common stock, which sold as high as 14.45 on the recent movement, has declined considerably with sales as low as 11.60 at the end of last week.

Lyall Construction.

Lyall Construction held its own in the avalanche of selling which distinguished last week end, closing at 67½ or only a point and half down from the high of this year. The company's output of munitions is daily increasing, and its earnings are believed to be large.

Macdonald.

As indicated in an article appearing in another column, interesting developments in connection with the affairs of the A. Macdonald Company are to be expected at the next annual meeting, when the reorganization of the stock issues will again be considered. The outlook is that the directors, who last year recommended that the common be reduced to one-third of the total outstanding, will suggest that, as a compromise, the reduction be to one-half and that there be some arrangement to overcome the objection raised as to the reduction in the voting power of the common which would result. Renewed interest in the stock was displayed during the week when sales took place as high as 12½, indicating an advance of 4½ points over Saturday last.

Rogers.

Although the statement of earnings of the Wm. A. Rogers Company, made public during the week, showed a substantial improvement in profits for the year ending December 31st, there was no interest displayed in the market for the securities. There have been no sales recorded this year.

Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

A very gratifying increase over last year's profits was reported at the annual meeting of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co., on Tuesday, at Montreal. This increase averaged between three and four hundred dollars a day over last year. The company will have a substantial surplus over running expenses and the impression of everyone connected with the hotel in an administrative capacity is that the turning point in the fortunes of the company has been reached. The outlook for the coming year is most encouraging. The profits for the past year were considerably reduced by the high cost of foodstuffs. The difficulty of securing an adequate supply of labor was also an adverse factor. At present every room is filled, and this has been the situation for some time.

Russell Motor.

Russell common declined five points with the general break in the market at the end of last year, but quickly recovered and, in fact, at 82 was two points higher than the best of the previous week. The preferred, which broke to 100½, made a gain of 12 points.

Sherwin-Williams.

There were a few sales of Sherwin-Williams during the week, the common selling at 59 and the preferred at 100. In both cases the prices are practically the same as at the opening of the year and in the light trading which has taken place little tendency to fluctuate has been shown.

ADVERTISING "ACCEPTANCE".
U.S. Reserve Banks May Discount Contracts.

A trade acceptance based upon advertising space may be discounted with the reserve banks, according to a decision announced by the Federal Reserve Board in the February "Bulletin." This ruling was based upon a decision of the council of the Board, which stated in substance that the Board may properly rule that a draft or bill of exchange drawn by the seller on the purchaser of advertising space and accepted by such purchaser is a trade acceptance. The Board published in this connection its circular to the reserve agents, which stated:

"A number of letters have been addressed to the Federal Reserve Board, raising the question whether a trade acceptance, which is defined in the Board's regulations as a 'draft or bill of exchange drawn by the seller or the purchaser of goods sold and accepted by such purchaser,' includes a draft or bill of exchange based on the purchase of advertising space.

"The term 'goods' as used in the regulations of the Board, includes goods, wares, merchandise or agricultural products, including live stock, and because of the doubts raised as to whether this term is broad enough to include advertising space, the Board has ruled that a draft or bill of exchange drawn by a publisher, or other advertising agency, or the purchase of advertising space and accepted by such purchaser shall be considered a trade acceptance, provided the advertisement on which the draft or bill is based is for the purpose of promoting or facilitating the production, manufacture, distribution or sale of goods, wares, merchandise or agricultural products, including live stock; and provided further, that such advertisement is not illegal and is not for the purpose of promoting or facilitating any transaction which is prohibited by the laws of the State in which it is to be consummated."

VANCOUVER.
Imperial Bank Buys Corner Lot on Business Street.

Paying the lowest price paid for Hastings Street property any time during the past five years, the Imperial Bank in Vancouver last week purchased the 50 x 120 foot corner at Hastings and Homer Streets at a consideration of $130,000. As soon as the lease of the present tenant, G. S. Forsyth & Co., runs out, the bank purposes putting up a new building of their own. At the present time the bank is a tenant in the Canada Life Buildings. The price paid by the bank works out at $2,600 per front foot, as compared with the last figure of $3,000 per foot paid by the Union Bank. The lease on the new site does not run out for another year, at which time the present building on the property will be torn down.

Fredericton, N.B., ratepayers will probably have to pay $2.40 on the $100. Last year they paid $2. Patriotic fund contributions account for the extra charge.

REVIEW OF MARKET FOR MINING SHARES

Name.	Capital Authorized	Capital Issued	Week ending Feb. 8 High	Low	Sales	Close Feb. 8 Asked	Bid
COBALT STOCKS—							
Adanac	$ 2,500,000	$2,250,000	.23	.23	1,000	...	...
Bailey	5,000,000	4,250,000	.06½	.06	2,000	.06½	.06
Beaver Cons.	2,000,000	2,000,000	.46	.42	32,200	.45½	.45
Buffalo Mines	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.65	1.63	110	...	...
Cham.-Ferland	2,500,000	2,312,850	.15	.14	12,315	.16	.15
Coniagas	4,000,000	4,000,000	4.20	4.05	1,320	...	4.15
Crown Reserve	2,000,000	1,999,957	.42	.35	9,720	.38	...
Foster	1,000,000	915,588	...	...	....	.07	...
Gifford	250,000	....	.05	.04	15,000	.04½	.04
Great Northern	1,500,000	1,500,000	.12½	.10½	24,150	.12	.11½
Hargraves	2,500,000	2,500,000	.20¾	.15	163,600	.19¼	.19
Hudson Bay	25,000	7,761	...	...	....	...	...
Kerr Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000	4.75	4.50	500	...	4.85
La Rose	7,500,000	7,493,135	.52	.50	1,800	.52	.50
McKin.-Dar.-Sav.	2,000,000	2,247,692	.53½	.50	2,300	.52	.50
Nipissing	6,000,000	6,000,000	8.20	7.75	1,570	7.85	7.70
Ophir	685,000	....	.10	.09½	7,800	.09¾	.09⅝
Peterson Lake	3,000,000	2,401,820	.11½	.10	25,150	.11	.10½
Right of Way	2,000,000	1,685,500	.05¼	.05	2,600	.05	.04½
Seneca-Superior	500,000	478,884	.01¼	.00¾	4,300	...	...
Temiskaming	2,500,000	2,500,000	.59	.56	12,700	.58½	.57½
Trethewey	2,000,000	1,000,000	.16	.16	400	.17	.15
Wettlaufer	1,500,000	1,416,590	.08	.07	6,000	.08	.07¼
PORCUPINE STOCKS—							
Apex	2,000,000	1,300,009	.11½	.10¾	33,900	.11½	.11
Dome Cons.	2,500,000	1,250,000	...	...	....	...	...
Dome Extension	3,000,000	2,200,000	.31	.26	96,800	.31	.30½
Dome Lake	2,000,000	1,227,017	.40	.30	20,280	.33	.30
Dome Mines	5,000,000	4,000,000	26.00	20.00	690	...	20.75
Foley-O'Brien	3,000,000	2,500,000	...	...	....	...	...
Hollinger	3,000,000	3,000,000	6.75	6.50	5,560	6.55	6.50
Jupiter	2,000,000	1,867,786	.32½	.29	18,000	.33	.32
McIntyre	3,000,000	2,999,995	1.88	1.82	28,399	1.87	1.85
McIntyre Extension	2,500,000	2,000,000	.58	.58	700	...	...
Porcupine Crown	2,000,000	2,000,000	.68	.66	3,925	.69	.67
Porcupine Imperial	2,000,000	1,409,200	.04⅛	.04	19,100	.04	.03½
Vipond	1,500,000	900,000	.52	.44	72,968	.52	.51½
Preston E. Dome	3,000,000	2,000,000	.06⅞	.05¾	62,650	.06½	.06¼
Cchumacher	2,000,000	....	.70	.69	8,600	.70	.69
Teck-Hughes	2,000,000	2,000,000	.73	.69	3,700	.73	.70
West Dome Con.	3,000,000	2,000,100	.31¾	.29½	40,050	.30½	.30
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Con. Min. & Smelt.	10,000,000	8,427,500	.31¼	.26	5,352	.29½	.29

Trustee Investments

CITY OF TORONTO	To Yield	5.05%
CITY OF ST. CATHARINES	"	5.15%
CITY OF STRATFORD	"	5.15%
CITY OF GALT	"	5.15%
COUNTY OF HASTINGS	"	5.10%
COUNTY OF WELLAND	"	5.10%
CITY OF FORT WILLIAM	"	5⅝%
PROV. OF SASKATCHEWAN	"	5.35%

Full particulars on request.

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.
Investment Bankers
JARVIS BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

THORNTON DAVIDSON & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Orders Executed On All Markets
Weekly Letter Mailed On Application
Rooms 420-421-422 Transportation Building, Montreal, Quebec

The Western Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

ASSURANCES—New Policies were issued and revived amounting to $426,848.00, so that the total insurance in force now stands at $1,596,469.

INCOME—The gross cash revenue from Premiums and Interest amounted to $51,862.57, an increase of $2,214.17 over 1915, or 4½%.

ASSETS—The Assets of the Company have now reached the total of $255,566.81, an increase of $82,903.79 over 1915, or 48%.

SURPLUS—The Assets exceed the total liabilities to Policyholders by $157,893.19, an increase of $72,539.44 over 1915, or 85%.

POLICY RESERVES—The Reserves held for the security of Policies in force, computed on the Om (5) Table of Mortality, with interest at three and one-half per cent., being in accordance with the Dominion Insurance Act, now amount to the sum of $90,102.00, an increase of $8,588.00 over 1915, or 10½%.

DEATH LOSSES—During the year Death Claims paid amounted to $10,105.09, of which $6,105.09 was the result of the War; $4,000 only being due to natural causes.

SECURITY FOR POLICYHOLDERS—The Security for our Policyholders, including Policy Reserves, Net Surplus and Capital Stock, has now reached the total of $1,039,305.19, an increase of $480,877.44 over 1915, or 86%.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand and in Standard Bank	$ 16,374.04
First Mortgages	22,394.75
Bonds and Debentures	36,566.86
Loans on Policies	13,026,27
Office Furniture and Equipment Less Depreciation	3,107.79
Dominion Charter	1,000.00
Agents' Balances	11,223.12
Premiums Outstanding and Deferred	16,763.13
Sundry Accounts Receivable	1,418.70
Interest Due and Accrued	1,235.43
Net Amount Due from Stockholders	132,456.72
Total Assets	**$255,566.81**

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserves Om (5) 3½ per cent. (Dominion Government Standard)	$ 90,102.00
Death Claim Reported (awaiting proof)	2,000.00
Death Claim Payable in Instalments	3,023.53
Premiums Paid in Advance	309.38
Medical Fees and Sundry Accounts	2,238.71
Total Liabilities (excluding Capital)	$ 97,673
Surplus to Policyholders	**157,893 19**
Total	**$255,566.81**

On each $1,000 of Insurance in force, there was collected in cash $28.60 of premium, that is, 87% of our total premium income, an unusually large proportion, indicating that the insurance on our books is of splendid quality.

For every $1.00 of Liability there was a corresponding asset of $2.62.

During the year, although the Revenue was increased 69%, the expenses of management were decreased by $3,580, or 10%.

At the Special General Meeting of Shareholders held January 25, 1917, at which over 80% in value of the paid-up stock was represented, the Annual Report for 1916 was carefully considered and also the Special Act of Parliament (4-5 George V., Chap. 126) granting the Company a Dominion Charter. The Shareholders then

(1) Approved and adopted the said Special Act granting a Dominion Charter to the Company;

(2) Fixed the date as July 2, 1917, for procuring a Dominion License.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—President, A. E. May, Edmonton, Merchant; First Vice-President, Dr. R. F. Rorke, Winnipeg; Second Vice-President, Dr. T. J. Reid, Minneapolis, Minn; John D. Hunt, Edmonton, Clerk of Executive Council, Province of Alberta; Jasper Doolittle, Broker, Dangerfield & Doolittle, Winnipeg; Adam Reid, Winnipeg; Managing Director, Adam Reid; Medical Director, R. F. Rorke, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. London; Treasurer, F. B. Blackley; Bankers: The Standard Bank of Canada.

The National's Service

IX

AS REAL ESTATE AGENT

The Company's Real Estate Department, in addition to assisting in the management of Estates consisting wholly or in part of real property, is prepared to furnish complete service as agent for property owners generally.

National Trust Company Limited

Capital Paid-up, $1,500,000. Reserve, $1,500,000.

18-22 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Macey

Remember This "Trade Mark"

when you buy your Office Equipment. It is your assurance of

High Quality at Reasonable Prices

We make in Canada the goods which bear this Trade Mark.

ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT THEM

or write us direct

CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS LIMITED

General Offices: - - Woodstock, Ont.
Sample Rooms: - - Toronto, Ont.

The Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company of Canada

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Twelfth Annual Report for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1916.

BUSINESS. The Company issued 13,250 policies for insurance of $34,107,135.00. The premiums thereon amounted to $267,770.19. The interest earnings amounted to $18,486.60, being an increase of $1,341.40.

ASSETS: The Assets of the Company now amount to $447,933.43, and the investments of the Company are all first-class securities bearing good interest returns.

SURPLUS: The Contingent Reserve Fund now amounts to $20,000.00, and the surplus to policyholders is $286,030.74, which, together with the uncalled subscribed Capital of $800,000.00, makes the available security for all contracts $1,106,030.74.

During the year the Directors secured a license to carry on the business of insuring Automobiles against Fire, so that the lines of insurance now written are: Personal Accident Insurance, Sickness Insurance, Elevator Insurance, Fidelity Guarantee, Plate Glass Insurance, and Automobile Insurance (including insurance of Automobiles against Fire).

The Certificate of the Auditors is appended to the Financial Statement as to the audit of the Company's affairs.

HERBERT C. COX,
President.

Toronto, 12th January, 1917.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1916.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

DR.		CR.	
To Claims, Commission and Expenses	$235,733.95	By Balance Profit and Loss Dec. 31st, 1915	$ 77,888.94
" Reinsurance and Refunds	20,400.17	" Premiums	267,770.19
" Reserve for Unearned Premiums, December 31st, 1916	95,601.63	" Interest	18,486.60
" Added to Contingent Reserve Fund	5,000.00	" Reserve for Unearned Premiums, December 31st, 1915	94,620.76
" Dividend paid January 1st and July 1st, 1916	16.000.00		
" Balance	86,030.74		
	$458,766.49		$458,766.49

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Debentures, depreciated value	$307,614.25	Government Reserve for Unearned Premiums	$ 95,601.63
Real Estate	2,324.02	Reserve for Filed and Unfiled Claims	33,836.06
Loans on Mortgages	9,400.00	Contingent Reserve Fund	20,000.00
Accrued Interest	1,659.17	Sundry Accrued Accounts	2,965.00
Outstanding Premuims (Reserve on same included in Liabilities)	40,549.16	Dividend payable January 1st, 1917	8,000.00
Other Assets	12,670.85	Suspense Account	1,500.00
Cash in Savings Bank bearing Interest	57,871.16	Capital Stock Paid $200,000.00; Surplus over all Liabilities 86,030.74	286,030.74
Cash in Banks and on hand	15,844.81		
	$447,933.43		$447,933.43

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

—We have audited the accounts of the Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company of Canada for the year ending December 31st, 1916. We have examined the securities and verified the Cash and Bank Balances and we certify that the above Balance Sheet shows the true position of the Company at that date.

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH,
Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, 12th January, 1917.

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of listed Securities on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchange, with prices at closing on Feb. 8, in stocks listed on b6th Exchanges prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active. (Reserve Funds, Profit and Loss, include all Reserves except "Depreciation.")

BANKS

Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Net Earnings %	Dividends 1912	1913	1914	1915	Last Dividend Date 1916.7	Rate	Yield % Feb. 1	BANKS	Range 1914 High	Low	Range 1915 High	Low	Range 1916 High	Low	Range 1917 to Feb. 1 High	Date	Low	Date	Close Feb. 5 1916 Ask	Bid	Close Feb. 8 Ask	Bid	Week ending Feb. 8 High	Low	Last	Sales
4,866,666	3,017,333	198,175	7 97	8+1	8	8	8	7th Apr.	s. 3	5.40	British North America	150	145	145	145	112	110	112	Jan. 29			145							
15,000,000	13,500,000	461,892	15 70	10+1	10+2	10+2	10+2	30th Nov.	q. 2½	5.37	Commerce	218	199½	205	203	203	183	180½	Feb. 1	184⅛	Jan. 11	203			186⅛	186¼	185	186⅛	113
6,000,000	7,000,000	344,439	14 05	12+2	12+2	12+2	12	3rd July	q. 3		Dominion	233	218	229½	227	220	204	212⅛	Jan. 9	212	Jan. 8	227			212	212⅛	210	210	61
3,000,000	3,300,000	175,821	14 14	11	12	12	12	1st Dec.	q. 3	6.31	Hamilton	207	198	208	201	197	246¾	191	Jan. 2	190	Jan. 22	201							
4,000,000	3,700,000	40,622	13 25	9	9	9	5	1st Dec.	q. 2¼	6.20	Hochelaga	155	149	150	149	149	145	145	Jan. 9	145	Jan. 4	149		145		145	145	145	91
7,000,000	7,000,000	1,089,656	14 73	12	12	12	12	1st Feb.	q. 3	6.06	Imperial	218	210	214	210	203	180	200½	Jan. 11	197½	Jan. 19	210		199	197	199	199	199	46
1,946,373	300,000	42,791	8 44	6¾	7	7	5	1st Dec.	q. 1¼		Home Bank																		
7,000,000	7,000,000	250,984	13 68	10	10	10	10	1st Feb.	q. 2½	5.88	Merchants	193	177	180	180	180	150	170	Jan. 3	167⅛	Jan. 27	180		169½		170	169¾	169¾	4
4,000,000	4,800,000	61,300	13 09	11	11	11	11	3rd July.	q. 2¾		Molsons	205	194	202	200	195	182	181	Jan. 9	179¾	Jan 23	201							
16,000,000	16,000,000	1,321,193	13 17	10+2	10+2	10+2	10+2	1st Dec.	q. 2½	4.27	Montreal	250	227½	240	234	240⅛	219	234	Jan. 11	232	Jan. 4				230	230	230	230	8
2,000,000	1,900,000	54,843	16 66	7	9	8	8	1st Feb.	q. 2		Nationale	133¾	131	132¾	132¾	134	134							134		134	134	134	2
6,500,000	12,000,000	396,115	18 07	14	14	14	14	31st Dec.	q. 3½	5.49	Nova Scotia	265	257	265	261	261	254	255¼	Jan 7	255	Jan. 6	261		255		255	255	255	5
4,000,000	4,750,000	246,304	13 28	11¾	12	12	12	1st Dec.	q. 3		Ottawa	208	201	207	207	204	202					207							
2,735,000	1,000,000	11,795	8 54	7	7	7	7	1st Dec.	q. 1¾		Quebec	122	118	120	119	119	96					119							
11,560,000	12,560,000	676,472	15 57	12	12	12	12	1st Dec.	q. 3	5.66	Royal	228	218	223	221¼	221¼	210	214	Jan. 2	212	Jan. 23	221¼			211⅛	213	212½	213	60
3,000,000	4,000,000	651,646	18 78	13	13*	13	13	1st Feb.	q. 3¼	6.05	Standard	223½	208⅛	220	215	221	211¼	215	Jan. 2	214⅛	Jan. 2				211⅛	211½	211⅛	211⅛	50
1,198,801	3,000,000	52,134	12 20	6	6	6	6	15th Nov.	q. 1½		Sterling																		
5,000,000	6,000,000	439,378	13 02	11+1	11+1	11+1	11	1st Dec.	q. 3¾	7.00	Toronto	215	203	211	207	215⅛	190	213	Jan. 30	190	Jan. 3	211		194	192	190	190	190	1
5,000,000	3,400,000	106,972	13 19	8	8	8+1	8+1	1st Dec.	q. 2		Union	147½	137	140½	140	140	132	139	Jan. 3	137	Jan. 2	140			139	139	138½	138½	32

TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION AND STREET CARS

Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	* Reserve Funds Profit and Loss		1914	1915	1916	Date	Rate	Yield	Name	1914 High	Low	1915 High	Low	1916 High	Low	1917 High	Date	Low	Date	Feb. 5 Ask	Bid	Feb. 8 Ask	Bid	Week High	Low	Last	Sales
27,450,000	10,000,000										Barcelona, T. L. and P.	35⅛	15½	17⅜	7⅜	17	19	17	Jan. 4	12⅛	Jan. 19	9⅛	8¾	11⅛	11⅝	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	935
106,217,500	10,000,000		3,822,410	6	6	4	2	1st Dec.	q. 1	8.7	Brazilian Traction L. and P.	92	53½	59¾	45	62⅝	43	47¾	Jan. 2	43¾	Fec. 1	53	53	43⅜	43	44⅜	42⅜	43⅛	3,050
				3	6	6	3	2nd Oct.	q. 1½		Brazilian Traction, Pref.																		
12,000,000		9,766,740	108,080								Canada Steamships Lines, Com			20	6	45	16	38	Jan. 4	31	Feb. 1	17½	17	32⅛	31½	32	29¾	32	2,249
	12,500,000				3½	6	3½	1st Aug.'16	q. 1¾	7.77	" " " Pref			76½	59	95½	89¾	93¾	Jan. 29	89¾	Teb. 1	73¼	72	92	91⅛	93¼	89¼	91⅛	3,114
260,000,000	80,681,921	234,684,062	208,492,641	7+3	7+3	10	7½	30th Sept.	q. 2½	6.32	Canadian Pacific Railway	219⅝	171½	195½	139¾	182⅛	163¾	163¼	Jan. 17	158	Jan. 11		168¾	152	151	158⅛	149½	149⅛	199
											Civic Investment					83¾	79	82⅜	Jan. 26	81⅛	Jan. 10			80¾	80½	81	78	80½	7,516
12,500,000		33,485,135	7,767,986	6	6	6	3¼	1st Dec.	q. 1¾	5.93	Detroit United	73¾	55	73	62	128½	69	128	Jan. 3	125¼	Jan. 17	73	72½	118	117⅛	122	114	116	5,023
3, 00,000	1,500,000	3,26 ,000	339,156	4½	4	2	p	1st July '15	s. 1		Duluth Superior Traction Co., Com	67	55	60	55	49	37	50½	Jan. 23	43	Jan. 8	55			47	47	47	47	25
1,400,000		600,000	921,736	8	8	8	6	2nd Oct.	q. 2		Halifax Electric, pref	°160	°160			160	160					160							
12,251,400	7,135,500	810,000	1,700,607	2¼	3	3	1½	31st Jan.	q. ¾		Illinois Traction, Com											61							
				6	6	6	4½	2nd Oct.	q. 1½	6.81	Illinois Traction, Preferred	95	95	93	91	91	87¾	88½	Jan. 12	88	Jan. 2	91							
25,000,000											Mexico North Western Railway																		
20,000,000		16,381,333		7				1st Nov.'13	q. 1¾		Mexico Tramways Co																		
25,206,000	12,603,400	[illegible],450	14,750,595	7	7	7	3½	15th Apr.	s. 3½		Minn., St. P. and S.S.M., com	134¾	116½	126¾	116½							125	123						
2,963,970		32,771,487	1,264,166	10	10	10	5	16th Jan.	q. 2½		Montreal Tramways	230	190	220	220			181	Jan. 5	180	Jan. 16	220							
9,000,000	3,481,600	12,022,000	1,704,720	5	5	5	2½	15th July	q. 1¼		Northern Ohio Traction			73	73														
3,000,000	1,000,000	4,017,667	49,922	4	3			1st July '14	p. 1		Porto Rico Railways Co., Com	71	45	51	45	49½	30	36¾	Jan. 18	35	Jan. 3	46							
				7	7	7	5¼	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾		" " " Pref	103½	101			30													
9,999,500		10,797,000	347,499					15th Jan.'12	q. 1 p		Quebec Railway L., Heat & P. Co.	16¾	10	20½	9⅛	45	14	35½	Jan. 2	21	Jan. 25	15	14⅞	24	23¾	27½	23	4½	8,835
966,400			393,791	8	8	10+2		1st Jan.	a. 8		St. Law. & Chi. Steam Nav. Co	110	°99	130	100							120							
12,000,000		3,482,067	5,841,738	8	8	8	6	2nd Oct.	q. 2	9.63	Toronto Railway	144¾	110	117½	111	111	72	83	Jan. 25	76	Jan. 10	111		84⅛	83	87	77	85	2,092
9,000,000	3,000,000	12,305,000	535,055	6	6	6	3	2nd Oct.	q. 1½		Tri-City, preferred			89	89														
22,000,000	3,000,000	20,263,000	6,919,635	6	6	6	4½	1st July	q. 1½	5.31	Twin City, common	108⅛	99¾	101	93	101	93⅜	95	Jan. 3	93	Jan. 15		95	94	93⅛	94½	93	94½	419
9,000,000		12,021,196	2,0 8288	12	12	12	10½	1st Jan.	q. 2	10.25	Winnipeg Electric	210⅛	188	186⅛	180	110	90	81	Jan. 12	78	Jan. 3				78	80	80	80	50

TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER UTILITIES

18,000,000		11,149,000	1,249,135	8	8	8	6	15th Jan.	q. 2	5.51	Bell Telephone	159¼	140¼	159	140	152	140	146	Jan. 5	144	Jan. 15		148	150	145	150	144	149	217
4,882,000			3,234,018	10	10	10	5	1st Oct.	q. 2½	6.06	Consumers Gas	180	169	185	176	176	160	165¼	Jan. 8	164½	Jan. 19			165	164⅛	164⅛	164⅛	164½	8
1,850,000		2,999,813	271,975								Calgary Power	59	53																
41,380,400			1,355,899	5	5	5	3¾	2nd Oct.	q. 1¼	5.73	Mackay, common	88	[illegible]	84¼	71	87	78	89½	Jan. 17	83½	Jan. 5	80		88	87	87	85⅛	87	558
	50,000,000			4	4	4	3	2nd Oct.	q. 1	5.88	" preferred	71	65½	70¼	65	69¼	64½	68	Jan. 16	65⅛	Jan. 10		66½	67	66	67¼	65	66	107
13,585,000		21,073,833	318,522	4	p	p	p	15th Jan '14	q. 1		Mexican Light and Power Co., com	49⅞	32½	46	46	15	15												
	6,000,000			7	p	p	p	1st Nov. '13	s. 3½		" " " pref																		
18,77 266		10,152,000	5,742,273	9½	10	10	8	15th Aug.	q. 2½		Montreal Power	230	211	241¾	211	249¾	218					232	230						
3,483,520		1,275,000	765,296	10	8	6½	4½	2nd Oct.	q. 1½		Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Co.	172	124	123	120	95¾	92	92	Jan. 17	90	Jan. 8	120							
13,612,500		10,01 762	2,58 28	6	6	6	7¼	10th Oct.	q. 1¾	5.55	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	142¾	111	139½	110	137	126¾	130½	Jan. 2	127	Jan. 23	135	133	130	126⅞	127	123⅛	127	897

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

3,5 ,000		960,000	203,236								Ames Holden McCready Co., com	16	6	23	7⅞	35	19½	23¾	Jan. 3	21	Jan. 2	23	20	20	17	18⅛	16	18	575
	2,500,000			7	5¼			1st July '14	q. 1¾ d		" " " pref	70¼	54	75	55	80½	52	61	Jan. 9	59	Jan. 13	75	74⅛		52⅛	52⅛	50	50	195
1 88,900			1,591,599	7	7	7	3½	21st Nov.	s. 3½		British Col. Packers, com																		
	357,500			7	7	7	2	21st Nov.	s. 2		" " " pref	143½	111	124	105	147½	58						113						
750,000			336,266	6	5½	4	2	1st Oct.	q. 1	4.59	F. N. Burt Company, com	88	67	72½	70	88	72					80		79	75	90	90	90	149
	1,975,200			7	7	7	3½	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	7.44	" " " pref	100	89	75	89	96	86	91	Jan. 18	91	Jan. 18	94							
2,500,000	1,250,000	1,209,300	234,164								Canada Bread, com	33	18½	31⅛	29	30	16½	16½	Jan. 12	16	Jan. 16	30		18	16⅛	17	16	17	190
				7	7	7	5¼	1st Oct.	q. 1¾	8.04	" " pref	92	89½	90¼	90	90	87	86½	Jan. 5	86⅛	Jan. 5	90							
1,177,500	602,450	301,750	151,553								Canada Machinery																		
13,500,000		7,448,680	2,675,233					16th Nov.	q. 1¾	11.11	Canada Cement, com	32	28	48½	28	73	37¾	69⅞	Jan. 4	62⅛	Jan. 22	48	47	60⅛	60	62⅛	56½	60	4,242
	10,500,000			7	7	7	3½	16th Nov.	q. 3		" " pref	93	98½	98½	89¾	98	86	95¾	Jan. 6	94	Jan. 2		92	93	92	93	90	92	122
3,975,000		9,072,698	1,573,798	4	2			2nd June '14	s. 2d		Canadian Car and Foundry, com	70	48	120	50	75	32	46	Jan. 4	25¼	Jan. 19	72		31	27	30	25⅛	30	642
	7,000,000			7	5¼			1st Apr. '16	q. 1¾		" " " pref	109½	98	127	98	94	61¾	89	Jan. 3	60	Jan. 13	98		72	70	76	66⅛	70	2,082
1,733,500		399,000	202,290	4	4	1	1	22nd Dec.	q. ½		Canadian Converters	40	34	34	34	46	34	40	Jan. 20	40	Jan. 20	34			40	40	40	40	10
2,715,500		4,811,000	1,437,926	6	6	6		22nd Dec.	q. 1	6.55	Canadian Cottons, Limited com	39	24	40	24	65	39	56	Jan. 3	55	Jan. 11				50	53	51	52⅛	135
	3,661,500						14½	4th Oct.	q. 1½	7.59	Canadian Cottons, Limited, pref	79	70⅛	77	71	82⅛	75⅛	82	Jan. 19	78	Jan. 5	76	75¾		78	78	78	78	10
1,600,000	1,500,000		697,836	6	6	6	3	15th Dec.	s. 3		Canadia Forgings, com	92	92	95	95										180	180	180	180	330
960,000		151,900	895,316			10	12	15th Nov.	q. 3	6.15	Canadian Foundries & Forgings, co					217	170	205	Jan. 4	190	Jan. 2								
	960,000			7		7+3½	7	15th Nov.	q. 1¾		" " " pref					90	85												
2,000,000	1,500,000	1,545,000	142,807								Canadian Locomotive Co., com	45	30	64⅛	30	64⅛	51	58	Jan. 2	57	Jan. 10	62		56½	53⅛	55	52⅛	54⅛	455
				7	7	7	5¼	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾	7.86	" " " pref	°90⅛	85	90	78	99	81	89	Jan. 22	88	Jan. 12		86	90	89	89	84	84	15
2,805,500		5,097,000	2,862,397	4	4			15th Oct. '15	q. 1		Can. Consolidated Rubber, com	91	91	91	91	91	81					91							
	3,000,000			7	8¾	7	5¼	1st Jan.'17	q. 1¾		" " " pref	°97	96⅛	101	100	97	91	96	Jan. 6	96	Jan. 6								
8,000,000		1,367,751	3,707,119	7	7	7	5¼	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾	6.08	Canadian General Electric, com	114⅞	90¼	128	90¼	121	108	115½	Jan. 24	111	Jan. 11	113	111	110	109	111	106	110	385
	2,000,000			7+1	7	7	3½	1st Apr.	s. 3½		" " " pref			110⅛	110	112	110								106	106	106	106	10
1,200,000		500,000	353,391								Carriage Factories, Limited, com			53⅛	35⅛	44	29¾					43	41						
	1,200,000					½		15th July '15	q. 1¾		" " " pref			81	75	75	60												
565000		65,918	96,839	7	8	8	6	3rd July	q. 2		City Dairy, com	102	98	100	98	98	89					98	100						
	700,000			7	7	7	5¼	3rd July	q. 1¾		" " pref.	101¾	98	102	98	100½	92												
6,500,000			749,100	8	7¼	5¾+3	4	15th Nov.	q. 2	5.44	Dominion Bridge Co	122⅛	107	230	107	231⅛	160	170	Jan. 4	147	Jan. 19	230	229		140	142¼	130	140	1,730
752,200		1,878,000	180,813	6	3	1p	p	1st Apr. '14	q. 1½	7.48	Dominion Canners, com	68⅝	27⅛	35	31	22	15	20	Jan. 3	19	Jan. 3	31			20½	23	20½	21	130
	2,290,600			7	7	7	1¾p	1st Apr. '15	q. 1¾		" " pref	96	80			65	61⅛								65	65	65	65	10
32,097,700	7,000,000	25,669,076	6,784,844	4	1	p	p	2nd Jan. '14	q. 1		Dominion Steel Corporation, com	41⅞	19⅞	51	19⅞	82	43	71⅛	Jan 4	65⅛	Jan. 22	45⅜	44½						
	5,000,000	14,286,106		7	3½p	p	7	2nd Oct.'16	q. 3½		Dominion Iron and Steel, pref	°94	68	96	71	105	90	95	Jan. 3	92	Jan. 2	100		94½		93½	93½	93½	20
15000,000	3,000,000	6,482,500		7	7	7	3½	1st Aug.	s. 3½		Dominion Coal, pref	106	97⅛	101	98	99	93	96⅛	Jan. 22	93⅛	Jan. 23	98		60¼	60⅛	63	52¾	60⅛	21,009
5,000,000		3,697,775	881,926	6	6	6	4½	31st Dec.	q. 1½		Dominion Textile, com	86⅜	60	77	64	90⅛	74⅛	82	Jan. 6	80½	Jan. 12	76	75¾	81	79½	80¼	76⅛	80⅛	170
	25,975			7	7	7	5¼	31st Dec.	q. 1¾		" " pref	106⅛	100	103	101	105	101	103	Jan. 18	102¼	Jan. 9				104	104	103	104	6
1,750,500		1,200,000	331,136								Goodwins, Limited, com	28	°23	28	26	40	40					26							
	1,250,000			7	7	5¼d		25th July '14	q. 1¾		" " pref	°82	74			75	40					75							
747,500		285,000	799,367	6	6	6	3	2nd Oct.	q. 1½		Goulds Manufacturing Co., com	97¾	97¼																
	747,500			7	7	7	6	2nd Oct.	q. 1¾		" " " pref																		
40,000,000		8,643,000	25,072								Lake Superior Corporation	22⅛	6⅝	9⅞	9⅞														
2,100,000		900,000	935,994	10	8	8	4	1st Dec.	q. 2	6.15	Lake of Woods Milling Co., com	135	127	137	129	136¼	122	130	Jan. 2	129⅛	Jan. 22	135½			125	125	125	125	15
	1,500,000			7	7	7	3½	1st Dec.	q. 1¾		" " " pref	120	120	122	120	129	116												
9,600,000		753,807	701,624	8	8	8	6	2nd Jan.	q. 2	3.82	Laurentide	192¾	160	198	160	217½	176	195	Jan. 5	193	Jan. 2			186	185½	186⅛	176	185	1,663
1,750,000		1,130,500	82,830		½						Lyall Construction Co., com					93	25	69	Jan. 4	65	Jan. 15								
	1,300,000										" " " pref																		
3,000,000	1,766,800	200,000	247,71								A. Macdonald Co. com.	21¾	8	14	7	19⅛	10	13½	Jan. 15	12	Jan. 5	10¼	10	10⅛	10¼	12¼	8	12½	541
2,500,000			1,034				6	18th Jan.	q. 2	7.9d	Maple Leaf Milling, com	47⅜	25	68	30⅛	122	100	103	Jan. 6	66	Jan. 11	72⅛	72¼	98	96	99	90	98	331
	2,500,000			7	7	7	5¼	18th Jan.	q. 1¾	7.29	" " " pref	101	98	98	88	108	93	98⅜	Jan. 23	94⅛	Jan. 10	98		96	95	95¼	95	95	146
2,949,600		856,664	2,170,170	4	4	4	2	15th Sept.	q. 1		Montreal Cottons, Ltd., com	58	56	56	51	63	50	58½	Jan. 4	58	Jan. 3	52⅛	50½						
	3,000,000			7	7	7	3½	15th Sept.	q. 1¾	6 79	" " " pref	103	97¼	100⅛	99	115	99	103	Jan. 24	102	Jan. 4			103		103	102⅛	102⅛	15
1,275,000			194,889	6				1st Nov. '13	q. 1½		Monarch Knitting Co., com	40	25	27	25	40	25⅛	40	Jan. 2	35	Jan. 3		25⅛						
	750,000			7	7	7	3½	1st May	q. 1¾	8.75	" " pref	90	82	82	82	83	80	81	Jan. 10	80	Jan. 2	82							
6,000,000		9,833,309	2,110,609	6	4½			15th July '14	q. 1½		Nova Scotia Steel, com	79	39	107	45¾	154⅛	93¼	128	Jan. 4	112⅛	Jan. 15	96	95	105⅛	103	107	91	103	4,253
	1,030,000			8	6	12	2	31st Dec.'16	q. 2 p	7.14	" " " pref	120	110	125	110	115	110	112	Jan. 4	112	Jan. 4				112	112	112	112	5
2,500,000		2,350,000	512,061	8	8	8	6	2nd Oct.	q. 2	5.63	Ogilvie Flour, com	123	107	144	107	152	127⅞	142	Jan. 15	141	Jan. 20	140	133	142	139⅛	141½	138⅛	140	25
	2,000,000			7	7	7	3½	1st Dec.	q. 1¾	6 08	" " pref.	117	105	120	113	116	44⅛	115	Jan. 19	113	Jan. 6			1 4	110	111¾	111	111	67
750,000		600,000	78,039								Ont. Steel Products, com					45	19	34	Jan. 4	32	Jan. 10			28	25	25	2 5	25	110
	750,000					3	7	15th Nov.	q. 1¾		" " " pref					91⅛	73												
650,000			42,472	2	2	2	2	3rd July	s. 1		Pacific-Burt Co., com	32	°28	31	28	29	20	29	Jan. 13	28	Jan. 9								
	650,000			7	7	7	2½	3rd July	q. 1¾	6.75	" " pref	85	82½	85	80	83¼	77⅛	80⅛	Jan. 9	80⅛	Jan. 9	83							
2,150,600		2,000,000	1,719,899	4	4	4	2	15th Aug.	q. 1	5.71	Penmans, Limited, com	55⅛	48	62	49	78	60	71	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 8		59½		67	70	70	70	65
	1,075,000			6	6	6	3	1st Nov.	q. 1½	7.31	" " pref	84¼	79⅛	83	82	90	82	85	Jan. 6	82	Jan. 23	82							
5,000,000		5,804,862	2,100,240								Price Bros	60	70			132	60⅛	120	Jan. 5	120	Jan. 5	60							
4,500,000	1,000,000	1,533,000	375,634	7	7	7	3½	15th Dec.	q. 1¾	5.69	Riordan Pulp and Paper, com					150	59	127	Jan. 3	117	Jan. 6			116	114	120	106	114	310
1,500,000			688,499	12	12	8	6	1st Jan.	q. 1½		William A. Rogers, Ltd., com	147	96	103	96	99	85					95							
	900,000			7	7	7	7	1st Oct.	q. 1¾		" " " pref	106	99	99	99	99	87	92	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 4	99							
800,000		Def.	703,364	1¾				1st Feb.'13	q. 1¾		Russell Motor Car, com	20	5	50	10	114	32	92	Jan. 4	73	Jan. 13		35	80		82	70	72	142
	1,200,000			5¼				1st Aug,'13	q. 1¾		" " " pref	49	25	76	25	139	66	1 5	Jan. 14	100	Jan. 15		66	108	105	112½	100⅛	112	409
1,500,000		691,200	39,245								Sawyer-Massey Co., com	30	25	33	25	30	20					27½							
	1,500,000			7	3½			2nd June '14	q. 1¾		" " pref	88	69	76	69	134½	58					74⅛							
4,000,000		1,950,000	1,080,988								Sherwin-Williams, com	60¼	53	57½	55	99⅛	53⅛	59	Jan. 8	58⅛	Jan. 8				59	59	56	59	24
	3,000,000			7	7	7	3½	15th Dec.	q. 1¾		" " pref	104	97	100	98¼	100	97⅛	100	Jan. 6	98	Jan. 11		55		100	100	99½	100	29
8,750,000			450,597	6	6	6	4½	1st July	q. 1½		Shredded Wheat, com	90¼	.78	102	92	140⅛	102¼												
	1,250,000			6	6	6	4½	1st Apr.	q. 1½		" " pref	°94	°92⅛	99	93	120	95						104						
1,718,600			417,716	5	2½p			1st Apr. '14	q. 1¼		Smart-Woods, Ltd., com	20	18	15	20	65	33	55	Jan. 12	50	Jan. 12	45			50	50	50	50	10
	1,547,000			7	5¼p		5¼	31st Dec.	q. 1¾		" " pref			45	20	101	84						33						
8,000,000		5,332,113	226,860								Spanish River Pulp Mills, com	16¾	9	9⅝	3	24¼	3½	19	Jan. 4	15	Jan. 10	5		17½	16	17	12	16	992
	5,699,100			3½P				15th July'13	q. 1¾		" " " pref	°51	31	35	35	70	29	59¼	Jan. 11	55	Jan 18	35	3	57 4	56	57	51⅜	57	459
11,500,000		10,050,000	4,272,453								Steel Co. of Canada, com	20	11	48	8½	88¼	34¼	71⅛	Jan. 4	63⅛	Jan. 13	37½		59⅞	59	61	52	59¾	16,047
	6,496,300			7	3½p	7	5¼	1st Aug.	q. 1¾	7.21	" " " pref	87⅜	69	95	69	107¼	82⅜	100⅛	Jan. 2	95⅛	Jan. 22		37	95	94	95	94	94	376
650,000											Tooke Bros., com	26	15	18	16	25	16						87½						
	985,000		71,518	7	7	3½	1¾p	30th Nov.'16	q. 1¾		" " pref	81	75			83	78	79	Jan. 4	79	Jan. 11								
750,000		500,000	120,673	1.88	6¾	1½p		3rd July	s. 2	5.55	Toronto Paper Co	61	30	45	25	96	44	74	Jan. 23	72	Jan. 16		46						
2,500,000			218,962								Tuckett Tobacco, com	47	29	29¼	29	25	23½	22¼	Jan. 18	22¼	Jan. 18			20	19¼	22	20	20	300
	2,000,000			7	7	7	5¼	16th Jan.	q. 1¾		" " pref,	101	90¼	90	90	90	75	83⅛	Jan. 18	83⅛	Jan. 18			82	80	81½	81⅛	81⅛	10
5,000,000		3,500,000	691,225								Wayagamack com	32⅜	21	26½	26			95	Jan. 11	92	Jan. 24				85	85	85	85	10

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—in dicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; °—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

LOAN, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL STOCKS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Common Stock out-standing	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Out-standing and Int.	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	LOAN AND TRUST	Range for Year 1915 High	Low	Range for year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
1,905,000	4,204,756	1,182,595	9	1st Oct.	q. 2¼	Canada Landed	62	157½	163	157½		159	159
6,000,000	22,452,063	4,929,525	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Canada Permanent	188	183	1 3	168⅝		170	170½
1,750,000	6,225,008	1,773,242	10	1st Oct.	q. 2½	Central Canada	190	190			190		
2,452,867	7 5,667	403,966	6	31st Dec.	s. 3	Col. Investment, pref.	81	78	76	70		75	77
934,395	1,062,481	240,929	5	2nd July'15	2½	Dominion Savings	81	81	80	80		81	73
2,410,925	2,458,069	685,002	8	2nd July'15	4½	Great West Per							89½
1,200,000	2,598,876	1,014,033	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Hamilton Provident	140⅛	1 5	140	138		141	
2,458,414	11,516,497	2,940,682	12	31st Dec.	q. 3	Huron and Erie	211	209	214	209		209	200
978,500	1,914,623	728,163	8	31st Dec.	s. 4	Landed Banking	1 7	1 7	145	144		145	147
1,250,000	3,11 ,314	748,734	8	3rd July	q. 2	London and Can. Loan	136	31	135	132		134	131
68 ,889	1,761,804	341,690	1½+8	1st Jan. '16	q 1½	London Loan and Sav							
600,000	27 , 70	705,277	10	15th Nov.	q. 2½	Montreal L. & Mtg. Co.	176	6	175	160			165
1,500,000	6,986,333	1,573,560	10	31st Dec.	q. 2½	National Trust	3	233	210	210	223		210
1,750, 00	4,457,590	1,800,012	9	31st Deu.	q 2¼	Ont. Loan and Deb.	175	79	175	169		175	160
500,000	65 ,690	226,408	7	31st Dec.	s. 3½	Real Estate Loan							103
1,500,000	32,10 , 88	1,848,813	10	31st Dec.	q 2½	Toronto Gen. Trusts	210	291½	212	205¼		211	213
72 ,550	88719 25	527,834	8	31st Cec	q 2	Toronto Mortgage Co	38	8	140	134		140	130
1,000,000	1,344,920	987,661	5	1st Apr 16	2½	Toronto Savings							185
1,000,000	7,00,1000	991,336	10	30th Dec.	q 2½	Union Trust							17
1,000,000		5,946.27	4	1st Ap. r	s. 4	Canada Life Assurance							170

Common Stock Out-standing	Bonds, Preferred Stock or D'b'ntures Out-standing	Reserve and Contingent P. & L.	Dividends 1916	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES	Range for year 1915 High	Low	Range for Year 1916 High	Low	Latest Price Ask	Bid
1,500,000		1,894,479	5	1st Oct	s. 5	Canadian N. Prairie Lands						
800,000	300,000	395,959	p	1st Oct. '15	q 2	Canadian Salt	115	110	140	124	135	120
59,133		1,752,420	5	13th Mar.	5	Can North-West Land						
		2,390,163	20	30th Dec.	q. 5	Confederation Life A.			350	330	335	320
6,212,667		531,499	6	1st June	1¼	Crows Nest Pass Coal	100	100	83	71	80	
1,000,000		291,961	6	15th Oct.	q. 1½	Dominion Telegraph			90	86		90
3,000,000	3,984,500	77,642				Electrical Dev., pref.						
450,000	p2,909,000	1,458,082	10	3rd Oct.	q. 2½	Imperial Life Assur						
500,000	b 232,000		p	1st Mar.'12	s.2	Intercolonial Coal						
	p 219,700	797,531	p	1st Mar.'12	s.3½	Intercolonial Coal, pref						
3,000,000		513,930		1st Mar. '14	1	Intern. Coal and Coke						
2,196,000	2,000,000	421,140	6	15th Nov.	q. 1½	Kaministiquia Power						
556,000	b 666,000	109,976	3	3rd Jan.	s. 3	London Street						
2,000,000		118,225	8	15th Oct.	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph			136	135		135
925,000	b1,123,000	248,379				Nia., St. Kath. and Tor.						
1,000,000	b1,250,000	176,188				Saint John Ry						
1,164,000	b 756,500	199,996		10th July'15	q.1¼	Trinidad Electric	105	100				
2,124,700	1,598,057	575,484	8	15th Dec.	q. 2	W. Can. Flour Mills	80	80	118½	102		
800,000	b 600,000	541,374	5	1st Oct.	q. 1¼	West India Electric						

NOTE—s—means semi-annually; q—quarterly; I—interim; L—Profit and loss; +—indicates bonus; b—means bond; p—preferred stock; d—debentures; °—less than ten shares; sb—stock bonus; A—$500 per share return of capital paid February 1st, September 25th, 1912; Feb. 1st and Nov. 17th, 1913, and December 1, 1914.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 120

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st March 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of February 1917.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

Toronto, 19th January, 1917.

THE DOME MINES COMPANY Limited

(No Personal Liability)

Executive Offices: No. 48 Exchange Place, New York.

January 22nd, 1917.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. (Fifty Cents per share) payable March 1st, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, February 17th, 1917.

J. R. DeLAMAR, President and Treasurer.

Illinois Traction Co.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 16.

A QUARTERLY Dividend at the rate of Three per cent. (3%) per annum on the common stock of the Illinois Traction Company has been declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1917, payable February 15th, 1917, to shareholders of record January 31st, 1917.

By order of the Board,
GEO. M. MATTIS, Treasurer.

Champaign, Ill.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 118

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum) upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 15th February.

By order of the Board.
C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

Montreal, P.Q., January 16, 1917.

Bank of Montreal

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT., upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Thursday, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 31st January, 1917.

By order of the Board.
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1917.

The Civic Investment & Industrial Company

2ND DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One per cent. on the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Company (being at the rate of Four per cent. per annum), for Quarter ending January 31st, 1917, has this day been declared:

1st. To Shareholders of record January 31st, 1917, on the Montreal and London, England, Registers.

2nd. To Holders of Share-warrants in redemption of Coupon Series No. 2.

Dividend cheques will be mailed to registered Shareholders February 15th, 1917; Share-warrant Coupons will be redeemed on presentation at the Company's office, 308 Power Building, Montreal, or at the Banking House of Messrs. Martigny & Company, 28 rue Barbet de Jouy, Paris, France.

By order of the Board,
C. S. BAGG, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, January 15th, 1917.

The Civic Investment & Industrial Company

Operating

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company

63rd Dividend

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two per cent. on the Paid-up Capital Stock of THE MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY (being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum) for Quarter ending January 31st, 1917, has this day been declared:

1st. To Shareholders of record January 31st, 1917, on the Montreal and London, England, Registers.

2nd. To Holders of Share-warrants in redemption of Coupon Serial No. 63.

Dividend cheques will be mailed to registered Shareholders February 15th, 1917; Share-warrant Coupons will be redeemed on presentation at the Company's office, 308 Power Building, Montreal, or at the Banking House of Messrs. Martigny & Company, 28 rue Barbet de Jouy, Paris, France.

By order of the Board,
C. S. BAGG, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, January 15th, 1917.

The Toronto Railway Company

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1916

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors are pleased to submit to the Shareholders their Twenty-fifth Annual Report, together with Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

A summary of the year's operations will be found attached hereto, and when one takes into consideration existing conditions owing to the continuance of the war, it is certainly very gratifying.

The gross earnings amounted to		$5,973,161.27
Charges for operating, maintenance, etc.		3,350,657.87
NET EARNINGS		$2,622,503.40

From which net earnings there was deducted the sum of $2,227,958.29, distributed as follows:—

Dividends	$958,826.40	
Bond interest, etc.	156,122.14	
		$1,114,948.54
Payments to City:		
Percentage on earnings	$909,881.10	
Pavement charges	98,418.40	
General taxes	104,710.25	
		1,113,009.75
		$2,227,958.29

The increase in the gross passenger earnings is gratifying, the total for the year 1916 amounting to $5,881,505.28, as compared with $5,611,296.60 for the previous year, or an increase of $270,208.68.

The charges against the earnings for operation, maintenance, etc., amounted to $3,350,657.87, the percentage of operating cost being 57% of our passenger earnings.

Payments made to the City of Toronto throughout the year amounted to the sum of $1,113,009.75, and when compared with the previous year show an increase of $48,937.53.

The Shareholders, at a special general meeting held on the 29th day of May last, by a unanimous vote of all present, authorized an increase in the Capital Stock of the Company of $3,000,000, by the creation of thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, but no action was taken by the Directors as to the disposition of any of such shares.

On Thursday night, December 28th, 1916, a fire occurred in the car barns at St. Lawrence and King Streets, completely destroying the buildings and the contents thereof, including one hundred and sixty-eight cars.

The sixth drawing of the Company's currency and sterling bonds, under the terms of the mortgage deed dated 1st September, 1892, took place on the 21st day of June. Under said terms the Company draws annually during the last ten years of its franchise, five per cent. (5%) of the amount of bonds issued, thus reducing during the ten years mentioned, the outstanding bonds to fifty per cent. (50%) of the original issue, and all bonds so drawn are to be redeemed on or after the 31st day of August following the date of drawing, from which date no interest is payable on bonds so drawn. There has been drawn to date a total of $1,365,086.65.

Careful attention has been paid to the maintenance of the plant, rolling stock, equipment and other properties of the Company.

Your Directors declared, out of the accumulated surplus earnings of the Company, four quarterly dividends of two per cent. (2%), all of which dividends were paid on the several dates set for payment.

A regular monthly audit and verification of the books, accounts and vouchers was made by W. S. Andrews and Company, Chartered Accountants, and their certificate has been attached to the Company's balance sheet.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM MACKENZIE,
President.

INCOME ACCOUNT

GROSS EARNINGS		$5,973,161.27
Operating, maintenance, etc.	$3,350,657.87	
Interest on bonds, etc.	156,122.14	
Percentage on earnings	909,881.10	
Pavements, taxes	215,707.45	4,632,368.56
		$1,340,792.71

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

31st December, 1916

BALANCE from last year		$5,026,907.37
SURPLUS EARNINGS, after payment of all expenses, interest, taxes, etc.		1,340,792.71
		$6,367,700.08
DIVIDENDS, four of 2 per cent. each, on the paid-up capital		$ 958,826.40
Balance from 1915	$5,026,907.37	
SURPLUS carried forward	381,966.31	5,408,873.68
		$6,367,700.08

General Statement Year Ending 31st December, 1916

ASSETS

Road and equipment, real estate and buildings, including pavements, etc.		$20,177,093 75
Advances to subsidiary companies		2,785,638.65
Stores in hand	$214,301.40	
Accounts receivable	216,199.46	
		430,500.86
Cash in hand and in bank		537,059.09
		$23,930,292.35

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Authorized and issued		$[illegible].00
Bonds outstanding 4½% Sterling	$2,075,633.34	
Bonds outstanding 4½% Currency	1,109,000.00	
		3,184,633.34
Short Term Notes		1,500,000.00
Mortgage		70,000.00
Accounts and Wages payable	$ 630,734.50	
Accrued interest on bonds	47,900.37	
Dividend No. 82, payable 2nd January, 1917	240,000.00	
		918,634.87
RESERVES:		
Provision for renewals and ticket redemption	$1,846,651.82	
Less charges to date	1,303,179.31	
	$ 543,472.51	
Insurance fund for injuries and damages	304,677.95	
		848,150.46
Profit and Loss		5,408,873.68
		$23,930,292.35

BIG IMPROVEMENT IN F. N. BURT PROFITS

An Increase of 48 Per Cent. Noted in the Company's Annual Statement.

The 1916 annual statement of the F. N. Burt Company shows profits amounting to $329,515, as compared with the profits for the previous year of $222,267, an increase of $107,348, or 48 per cent. The profits, with the balance forward of $161,266 from the previous year, amounted to $490,781. Out of this sum was paid $138,264 dividends on preference stock; $45,000 on common stock, and $75,000 was transferred to realty and plant reserve, thus bringing that account up to $250,000. The sum of $232,517 is left to be carried forward. No deduction has been made for any tax under the Business Profits War Tax Act of Canada, as no assessment has been made, and the amount, if any, cannot be ascertained. The directors will ask the shareholders to approve a by-law to increase the authorized capital stock by $750,000 common stock. Following are comparative figures of the profit and loss account:

	1916.	1915.
Balance forward	$161,266	$152,263
Profits for the year	329,515	222,267
	$490,781	$374.530
Dividends on pref.	138,264	138,264
Dividends on com.	45,000	30,000
Transferred to realty and plant reserve	75,000	15,000
	$258,264	$213,264
Balance forward	$232,517	$161,266

APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS.

B. C. Agricultural Credits Commission Gets 1,200 Requests.

Some 1,200 applications for loans have been received from farmers by the British Columbia Agricultural Credits Commission, which is the operative body fulfilling the conditions laid down in the Agricultural Credits Act. The applicants have asked for amounts totalling two and a half millions, some $650,000 of which has been loaned, covering some 350 cases. The loans are all of short duration, running from two to five years, or from five to thirty-six and a half years on the amortization plan. The Commissioners, headed by William Manson, sit daily. The board will not appraise any further properties until spring owing to weather conditions.

MOVING PICTURE PROFITS.

Marcus Loew Speaks of the Interests of the Playhouse Investor.

Marcus Loew, who is interested in several companies and controls over eighty theatres in giving evidence before a taxation committee in New York said:—"While I am not complaining about the business so far as its treatment of me is concerned. I am complaining about its treatment of the average investor. There are more investors going out of this business than in any other line I know of."

Mr. Loew told of a Seventh avenue theatre where the expenses used to be $150 a week and are now $3,000 without an increase in admission. In one theatre seven years ago he made $100,000. Last year the same theatre, he said, netted him only $6,000.

Mitchell H. Mark, president of the Strand Theatre Company, testified that 85 per cent. of the producers are losing money that the Strand Theatre's expenses used to be $6,000 a week, while to-day they run over $10,000.

ROGERS COMPANY HAD BIG SURPLUS AT END OF YEAR

A Total of $226,147 on Profit and Loss Carried Forward.

DIVIDEND POLICY JUSTIFIED

Annual Statement Indicates That Policy of Making a Payment on Common Stock Was Fully Warranted.

The annual report report of the Wm. A. Rogers Company for the year ending December 31, 1916, showed profits amounting to $240,648, which with the balance brought forward of $188,499 left a total for distribution of $429,148. Dividends on the preference stock amounting to $63,000 and $90,000 on the common stock were disbursed, while $50,000 was transferred to the plant reserve, leaving net surplus of $226,148, as compared with $188,499. Following are comparative figures of the profit and loss account.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Profits	*$260,468	$189,810	$240,648
Pref. dividend	63,000	62,000	63,000
Common	120,000	90,000	90,000
Reserve	70,000	......	......
Plant reserve.	......	25,000	50,000
	$ 7,468	$ 11,810	$ 37,648
Prev. surplus.	169,221	176,689	188,499
	$176,689	$188,499	$226,147

*Includes $175,000 returned to profit and loss from realty and plant reserve.

During the year the company paid the Canadian Rogers Company $35,000 covering the second year's dividends on its preferred stock. It may be necessary to further assist the Canadian company under the agreement which runs until 1924, but any such assistance, it is expected, will be of a temporary nature. Early in the new year a branch office and warerooms was opened in San Francisco in order to more adequately provide for business on the Pacific Coast. Total assets are given at $4,106,619, of which $193,875 is represented by cash in hand and in bank and $595.388 accounts and bills receivable.

AMERICAN SALES BOOK.

Large Increase in Year's Profits Shown.

Profits of the American Sales Book Company for the year 1916 as compared with the profits for the previous year showed an increase of $161,127, the figures for this year being $341,945 against $180,816. The profits after payment of bond interest of $31,183, amounted to $310,761, which are the largest in the company's history. A transfer of $71,400 has been made from the profit and loss account to the reserve for depreciation which brings that account up to $300,000. The table following shows the profit and loss account for 1916 as compared with 1915.

	1916.	1915.
Balance forward	$102,753	$ 3,321
Profits for the year	341,945	180,816
	$444,699	$184,137
Interest on bonds	31,183	31,383
Transferred to reserve for depreciation	71,400	50,000
Balance forward	$342,115	$102,753

Hong Kong reports much activity in shipbuilding for trade in that part of the world formerly maintained by German steamers.

NO DIVIDEND YET ON INTERNATIONAL TEXTBOOK

Company's Earnings Are Not Yet Up to the Prospects Held Out to Investors

Canadian shareholders of the International Textbook Co., will be disappointed, but not surprised, to learn that the company will pass its dividend again this year, as for several years past. The alluring prospects held out have not been realized. The preliminary statement does not contain a great deal of information, but it states that for the seven months ending December 31, the cash receipts from the sale of scholarships sold by the International Correspondence Schools and from the sale of supplies, etc., amounted to $2,290,190.78, while the operating expenses reached $2,072,160.98.

After appropriating $95,255.58 for interest, etc., the net surplus was $122,774.61. The net earnings of the Technical Supply Co., another subsidiary were $33,548.94, depreciation is figured at $10,516.42, leaving a balance of $23,032.52. It was announced that the T.C.S. scholarships active balances had increased by more than $150,000 during the seven months ending December 31, 1916. During this period more than 49,000 students were enrolled.

The stock of the International Textbook Company has never been listed on any exchange, and no market has ever been created for it. This has always been a source of dissatisfaction to the Canadian shareholders. The FINANCIAL POST understands that the company is contemplating a change in this respect. It will be welcomed, if it comes.

AIR CLEARED AT ANNUAL OF TORONTO RAILWAY.

Continued from page 1.

tion privately if they made proper inquiries.

During this discussion Sir William made the interesting statement that the returns from the Toronto Electric Light Company for the year gave a net profit of $600,000, and that such was the position of the company's subsidiaries that he believed the railway company would be in a position, even if forced to sell to the city, to maintain the present dividend on the balance of the stock after paying off the amount received for the system. Further, he caustically referred to the critical attitude of certain shareholders as an expression of dissatisfaction with the price of the stock rather than the policy of the management. This was really due to prevailing conditions and lack of market support. There was no reason why the stock should not be selling at a high figure, and he believed it worth as much to-day as it ever brought on the market.

The Franchise Question.

In view of his statement about the proceeds of the sale of the company, Sir William was asked whether it was to be accepted that the franchise would not be renewed. He replied, emphatically, no. There was nothing to indicate that there might not be a change in the attitude of the city, but in the meantime the situation was such that it was not considered advisable to make any overtures; this was the policy which the board had decided upon as in the best interests of the company and the shareholders.

In addition to Messrs. Smithers and Ross, the members of the board as elected are: Sir William Mackenzie, Hon. Frederick Nicholls, Sir Henry Pellatt, Sir Rodolphe Forget, and E. R. Wood.

BRITAIN TAKES LINEN YARNS.

Sale Without License Will be Prohibited.

The British Government announces its intention to take possession of all stocks of linen yarns in the United Kingdom. The effect of the order is to prohibit the sale of these yarns without license or for other than Government purposes. Should it become necessary to restrict the use of flax suitable for Government purposes the necessary measures will be taken.

It is understood that a petition has been presented by the bank clerks in Belleville to the different local managers, to be forwarded by them to their general managers for consideration. This petition asked that legal banking hours be observed here, namely, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., except Saturday, when the hours should be 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., the same hours being kept in all other cities in Canada.

BOND DEALERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL

Good Attendance at Meeting Held in Montreal on Monday.

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Committee of the Association Meets Sir Thomas White in Ottawa and Discusses the Next War Loan.

Many matters of interest to both bond dealers and investors in this form of securities were discussed at the first annual meeting of the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada, held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, on Monday last. About thirty members were in attendance, the number being pretty evenly distributed between Montreal and Toronto. The work accomplished since the Association was formed, was renewed and general satisfaction was expressed at the results.

Improve the Business.

The objects of the Association, which came into existence in June of last year are to raise the standard of the bank business; to bring about a closer understanding between the dealers and the investors, with particular relation to municipalities; and to foster legislation having for its object the safeguarding of the ultimate investor.

Some of the Provinces already have machinery whereby every municipal issue of securities must be approved by the government before being put on the market, and it was felt that this was a step in the right direction and one that might be followed with advantage more generally.

The discussions were mainly of a general character but it is expected that beneficial results will follow.

Officers Elected.

William Hanson, of Hanson Bros., Montreal, the first president of the Association, retired, and was succeeded by A. E. Ames, of Toronto.

The complete list of officers was as follows:

Hon. president—E. R. Wood, Toronto.

Hon. vice-presidents—C. Meredith, Montreal, and Aemilius Jarvis, Toronto.

President—A. E. Ames, Toronto.

Vice-presidents—J. H. Gundy, Toronto and J. M. Mackie, Montreal.

Executive,—R. H. Stephenson of Harris, Forbes & Co., Montreal; Edwin Hanson, of Hanson Brothers, Montreal; Rene Leclerc, Montreal; W. C. Brent, of Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto; J. W. Mitchell, of Dominion Securities, Toronto, and W. A. Mackenzie, of MacKenzie & Co., Toronto.

Treasurer—W. C. Pitfield, Royal Securities, Montreal.

Secretary—C. H. Burgess, Toronto.

Auditor—W. L. McKinnon, Toronto.

The Banquet.

At the banquet which was held in the evening, addresses were delivered by Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Toronto, and C. B. Gordon, a member of the British Munitions Board. Sir Edmund took a very optimistic view of conditions after the war, predicting an expansion greater than any which had taken place before the great struggle had been entered upon.

Interviewed White.

At the meeting of the Association, a committee was appointed to interview the Finance Minister, on matters relating, to the forthcoming loans, the committee saw Sir Thomas in Ottawa on Thursday, and discussed the general financial outlook, with a view of determining the policy for the year. No loan, it was stated, would be issued in the immediate future.

BELDING PAUL CORTICELLI.

An Encouraging Outlook Indicated by Annual Report.

A very encouraging outlook was reported by Belding Paul Corticelli Ltd. at their annual meeting in Montreal this week. The net earnings for the year ending Nov. 30 were $133,984.62, compared with $18,127.85 for 1915. The sales showed an increase of $442,200.62, and the manufacturing and trading profits were $214,002.33 after depreciation. After bond interest, sinking fund, etc., $11,461.68 was added to reserve for bad debts. A dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. on preferred was paid on Feb. 1.

Statistical Statement for the Years 1912 to 1916

Comparative Statement	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
Gross Income	$5,973,161.27	$5,694,136.43	$6,127,096.77	$6,049,018.92	$5.448,050.36
Operating, Maintenance, Etc.	3,350,657.87	3,250,611.95	3,529,546.22	3,123,308.55	2,866,550.12
Net Earnings.	2,622,503.40	2,443,524.48	2,597,550.55	2,925,710.37	2,581,500.24
Passengers Carried	149,529,754	142,061,258	152,966,153	151,236,925	135,786,573
Transfers	61,342,763	62,398,638	65,778,022	63,083,118	56,176,985
Percentage of Charges, etc., to Passenger Earnings	57.	57.9	58.4	52.2	53.4

The Board of Directors was elected as follows:

President
SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE

Vice-President
THE HON. FREDERIC NICHOLLS

SIR HENRY M. PELLATT, C.V.O. SIR RODOLPHE FORGET
E. R. WOOD GEO. H. SMITHERS F. W. ROSS

R. J. FLEMING, General Manager
J. C. GRACE, Secretary-Treasurer
J. M. SMITH, Comptroller

ANGLINS LIMITED

Some of our recent contracts include: Williams Mfg. Co., Loyola College, Toilet Laundry, St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Belding Paul Corticelli, Bell Telephone, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand, Canadian Cottons, Penmans Limited, I. 'ernational Mfg. Co.

Ou. operations have included work in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Cornwall, St. John's, Gananoque, etc.

Estimates, etc., furnished on request.

THE SPENCER HEATER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1916, incorporating Tilman Houser O'Neill, wholesale merchant, Albert Townsend Hawley, Archibald Campbell, Hugh Polson and William Cleland Hamilton, barristers-at-law, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the following purposes, viz.: (a) To make, manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of boilers, heaters, furnaces, heating apparatus and plants, and all parts therefor, and all appliances, supplies, machinery and other articles necessary or convenient to use in connection therewith; to carry on business and industries as iron and brass founders, mechanical, electrical and hydraulic engineers, constructors, installers and fitters of heating apparatus and heating plant and appliances, smiths, metal-workers, woodworkers, fitters, millwrights, plumbers, gas fitters, steamfitters and builders; also as manufacturers of all classes of machinery and mechanical plant and appliances; as manufacturers of all classes of articles, wares, products, merchandise, materials, tools, appliances and supplies, and all other things that are or may be useful in the conduct of any such business or industry or that enter into the composition of any of the products of any of such works, industries or manufactures, and as makers of all other articles, wares, products, merchandise, materials, tools, appliances, supplies, machinery and plant of an economic, commercial, mercantile or industrial character, or that may be used in commerce or trade or industrial arts, or in connection therewith, and also to buy, sell, trade and deal in, by wholesale and retail, all articles and things of every class without any restriction coming within the description or meaning of any of the classes hereinbefore enumerated, and whether manufactured in whole or in part by this company or not, and also to carry on a general mercantile and trading business by wholesale and retail; (b) To acquire by purchase, lease, license or otherwise as may seem proper and to hold any factory, foundry, plant, warehouse, building, structure, tools, machinery or appliances which may be necessary or advisable in the interests of the company for the purpose of manufacturing, selling, housing, or handling any of the goods or articles herein referred to, or for the purpose of carrying on or advancing the business or interests of the company; (c) To acquire by purchase, lease, license of occupation or otherwise and to hold and improve all such lands and tenements and interests or estate in lands and tenements as may be desirable or convenient for any of the purposes of the company and to erect thereon all classes of buildings and structures that may be useful for any such purpose and to establish thereon and to operate all such machinery, plant and appliances as may be so useful; (d) To sell and dispose of all such lands and interests in lands and properties on such terms as may be deemed proper, and to take security for the payment of the purchase money thereof as for a debt payable to the company; (e) To acquire and hold with power to exercise all the rights incident to such holding and also to dispose of stocks, shares, bonds, debentures and other assets and securities of, or to purchase, acquire, hold and develop the assets, lands, property and undertaking of any other corporation, firm or person having objects or carrying on any business or industry in whole or in part similar to any of the business or industries in which this company is authorized to engage, with power to take over and operate as a going concern, as well as to enter into any agreement, contract or arrangement for sharing of profits, joint adventure or amalgamation or other arrangement of a like nature with and to guarantee or assume the debts or obligations of any such corporation, firm or person; (f) To apply for, purchase, obtain license or enter into any contract or agreement to use, or otherwise acquire, and to hold, own, use, operate and sell, assign and dispose of, trade marks, patents of inventions, secret processes, improvements and other processes and concessions used or that may be secured under letters patent or otherwise of Canada, or any other country, and to use, exercise and develop, or otherwise turn to advantage any or all such trade marks, patents, concessions, processes and the like, and also to grant licenses to others to use, exercise and develop the same on such terms and with such limitations as it may deem proper; (g) To dispose of any of the property from time to time and of the entire undertaking of the company when, and upon such terms, as to the company may seem proper; (h) To take and receive mortgages and other securities upon real and personal estate; to secure the purchase money of any properties or rights disposed of by the company and debts due to the company; to receive releases of the equity of redemption in any such properties, and to sell and dispose of all such properties upon such terms as may be deemed proper; (i) To guarantee the payment of the indebtedness of any person, firm or corporation, with which the company have business relations; (j) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing, trading or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the company's business or any of its industries, or likely directly or indirectly to enhance the value of the company's properties or rights. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Spencer Heater Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Bank Clearings for the Dominion Showed a Gain of 38.6 per cent. for the Week—In the East 39.5 per cent., and in the West 36.2 per cent.

Bank clearing returns made officially to the FINANCIAL POST for the week ending Thursday last still continue to show substantial gains as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. For the whole Dominion clearings showed a gain of 38.6 per cent., which compares favorably with any previous week for the year. The gain in the West was 36.2 per cent. and in the East 39.5 per cent. In the West Fort William showed the largest gain of 58.1, next came Lethbridge with 53.9; Regina 48.7; New Westminster 48.3; Winnipeg 45.4; Medicine Hat 42.0, Vancouver 26.2; Saskatoon 19.5; Calgary 17.7 and Victoria 17.4 per cent. Edmonton and Brandon were the only cities to show a decline. The cities in the East to show the largest gains were Montreal 47.6; Toronto 34.6; London 33.2; Hamilton 32.3; Quebec 31.4; Ottawa 31.1 and Peterboro 30.5. For the year to date the gain was 20.0 per cent. Following are comparative figures.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

(In comparison with same week last year.)

Eastern Cities.

	Feb. 8, 1917.	Change.	%
Montreal	$ 81,715,255	+$ 26,156,330	47.6
Toronto	57,034,118	+ 14,540,056	34.6
Ottawa	4,939,424	+ 1,152,286	31.1
Hamilton	4,189,058	+ 1,000,441	32.3
Quebec	3,968,642	+ 943,691	31.4
Halifax	2,595,660	+ 286,155	12.4
London	2,314,133	+ 565,485	33.2
St. John	2,030,291	+ 429,461	26.8
Brantford	732,579	+ 95,178	15.1
Peterboro	522,037	+ 121,969	30.5
Total (East)	$160,041,197	+$ 45,291,052	39.5
Sherbrooke	574,674		
Kitchener	499,746		

Western Cities.

	Feb. 8, 1917.	Change.	%
Winnipeg	$ 38,723,968	+$ 11,817,047	45.4
Vancouver	5,824,281	+ 1,206,270	26.2
Calgary	3,861,545	+ 566,516	17.7
Edmonton	1,967,143	— 56,734	2.8
Victoria	1,324,146	+ 195,368	17.4
Regina	2,185,448	+ 714,712	48.7
Saskatoon	1,202,873	+ 195,967	19.5
*Moose Jaw	....	....	....
Ft. William	536,320	+ 197,104	58.1
Brandon	367,438	— 47,611	11.4
Lethbridge	592,⁻87	+ 207,565	53.9
N. Westm'ster	235,044	+ 76,111	48.3
Medicine Hat	355,346	+ 105,111	42.0
Total (West)	$ 57,176,139	+$ 15,177,426	36.2
Grand total	$217,217,336	+$ 60,468,478	38.6
Year to date	$1,258,380,698	+$210,261,450	20.0

*Returns not received at time of going to press.

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U.S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending February 1 aggregate $5,146,679,000, against $5,375,790,000 last week and $4,762,242,000 in this week last year, an increase of 8.2 per cent. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

(000's omitted)

	Feb. 1	I. or D.	Jan. 25
New York	$3,016,880	D 1.6	$3,190,954
Chicago	446,803	I 26.7	458,674
Philadelphia	290,883	I 23.7	285,212
Boston	201,181	I 5.6	213,485
St. Louis	117,665	I 37.7	122,913
Kansas City	120,855	I 59.7	128,313
San Francisco	83,763	I 50.9	81,790
Pittsburgh	73,275	I 20.4	78,946
Cleveland	60,433	I 39.1	57,803
Detroit	49,636	I 48.5	52,362
Baltimore	40,521	D 10.3	41,147
Cincinnati	40,402	I 26.3	40,225
Minneapolis	25,764	I 7.6	25,352
New Orleans	29,443	I 12.5	33,561
Los Angeles	28,959	I 43.6	29,010
Omaha	30,916	I 55.1	30,787
Milwaukee	31,553	I 67.9	21,820
Atlanta	21,544	I 26.8	21,683
Louisville	22,547	I 18.3	21,241
Richmond	21,925	I 32.4	21,800
Buffalo	16,083	I 22.6	16,410
Seattle	16,496	I 62.6	17,731
St. Paul	11,909	D 1.8	12,276

MONEY.

Call money in New York has been firmer this week, as a result of the unsettled conditions following the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany. The rate has ruled from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. Should war eventuate, rates would no doubt rise to much higher levels and remain there until such time as the country's financial arrangements for the emergency had been completed. It is not thought in well-informed circles that there will be any great permanent rise in money rates in the United States, even if war should be declared.

Call money in London has been steady at 4½ per cent. When the subscriptions to the present British loan close and there is a resumption of treasury bill selling, it is anticipated that higher rates will again prevail.

EXCHANGE.

The feature of the week has been a sharp rise in the rate on New York funds. Opening the week at ⅜ premium, the rate advanced to 15-16 premium, with no indication yesterday of any recession. Various reasons are advanced for the high rate, which is within 1-16 of the record established in December 1915. The stoppage of exports; the fact that no wheat is going forward; the extensive buying by Canadians of Anglo-French bonds and British one and two-year notes, have all contributed to bring about the result, while added to these conditions must be placed the call for margins from New York brokerage houses during the stock market break of last Saturday. The floating supply of New York funds is short anyway and it has not required much demand to send the rate up.

Demand sterling was quoted yesterday at 4.75½ in New York, which is about ¼ under last week's level. The rate is a purely nominal one owing to the uncertainty surrounding steamship sailings. Cable transfers on the other hand are steady at 4.76½.

France remain steady with 5.84½ quoted for demand and 5.83½ for cables.

Marks have been strosger, though quotations are largely nominal in character. Opening at 67½ for demand and 67⅝ for cables, the exchange rate rose by yesterday to 69⅞ and 70 for demand and cables respectively.

Kronen were also up towards the end of the week, demand rising from 10.65 to 11.05 and cables from 10.70 to 11.08.

Russian roubles experienced a fluctuating market. The opening was at 28.50 for demand and 28.60 for cables. There followed a rise to 28.90 and 29.00, and when then a further decline to 28.15 and 28.25.

UNION BANK.

Boyton-Soffey, for the past two years accountant at the Swift Current branch of the Union Bank, has been appointed manager of the branch at Sceptre, Sask.

J. W. Hamilton, who for the past five years has been Eastern superintendent of the Union Bank of Canada at Toronto, has been appointed assistant general manager of the bank at its head office, Winnipeg.

MERCHANTS BANK

A branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada has been opened at Collingwood, with F. L. MacGashen as manager.

H. T. Ross, LL.B., K.C., who has accepted the Secretaryship of the Canadian Bankers' Association, after a service of ten years as Assistant Deputy in the Finance Department at Ottawa, was presented with a silver tea service, the gift of the Minister and staff of the department as a token of good-will.

DOMINION BANK.

W. W. Near, president of the Page-Hersey Iron, Tube & Lead Company, has been appointed a director of the Dominion Bank. Mr. Near is one of the foremost manufacturers in Canada, and has a wide range of friends and acquaintances both here and across the border. There still remains a vacancy on the board of directors, but it is expected that this will be filled in the very near future.

ROYAL BANK.

Lieut. Norman R. Burrows, formerly manager of the Spadina and King Street branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, is reported to be injured in a bombing accident, and is now in the hospital at Aldershot, England, recovering from blood-poisoning. Lieut. Burrows enlisted in the 169th Battalion.

U. S. BANKS IN S. A.

The First National Bank of Boston announces that it will establish a branch in Buenos Aires within the next few months, probably on June 1. President Daniel G. Wing said permission had been obtained from the Federal Reserve Board and that the branch, with a capital of $1.000 000, would be set up in an attempt to promote a closer commercial relationship between New England and South America, particularly the Argentine Republic.

AMERICAN BANK MERGER.

Formal announcement is made of the merger of three Cleveland banks representing total resources of $132,000,000, linking the Union National Bank, the Bank of Commerce, National Association, and the Citizens Savings & Trust Company. The merger gives Cleveland a banking combination ranging among the half-dozen largest in the country. The two national banks, which will operate as a separate unit, have combined deposits of about $50,000,000, while the Citizens, which will operate separately, has about $60,000,000.

WORTHLESS CHEQUES.

It is stated that delay on the part of the Standard Bank in handling certain cheques so that they were worthless when returned to the Bank of British North America will cost the former bank $2,918.22. The cheques were drawn by Maybee & Wilson in October, 1913, upon the Standard Bank and were sent by the Bank of British North America to the clearing house. They reached the branch of the defendant bank early on the morning of October 3rd, at which time there was a credit balance in the Maybee & Wilson account sufficient to meet them. Instead of meeting the cheques, the defendant gave credit to a claim of its own and sent for four previously dishonored cheques held by the Dominion Bank and the Bank of Toronto, after paying which there was an overdraft of $1,044. Mr. Justice Middleton gave judgment against the Standard Bank, and the Appellate Division has upheld his decision, holding that the Bank of B.N.A. was entitled to receive the money when it was there on presentation of the cheques.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC.

The Canadian Almanac for 1917 forms the 70th of the series. Published continuously since 1848, the volume has become almost indispensable in business offices and libraries throughout the Dominion. Much of the information given cannot be found elsewhere, and probably in no other volume can so many details about Canada be found in so small a space.

Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in an address to the Canadian Club at Montreal, recently, took an optimistic view of conditions, but warned his audience that severe times are coming, when men and women will have to take a broad and careful outlook concerning both their personal affairs and the national progress. He urged thirft, and said that every shilling spent on an unnecessary article is a shilling given to the enemies of human liberty. More men must be sent to the war, he said, more munitions must be made, which may mean longer hours and harder work for those who stay at home, and it may also mean that more women may be needed to take the place of men.

Sir Edmund said the Bank of Commerce makes it a rule to employ two women in every branch where five employees are needed.

MEXICAN CURRENCY.

An Effort to Restore Metallic Currency in Mexico.

Holders of securities in Mexican undertakings will be interested in the report from the British Consul General at Mexico City that an effort is now being made to restore the circulation of metallic currency. The gold value of the "infalsificable" paper currency, which the Government had guaranteed to be worth 20 cents Mexican gold per dollar, has been declining ever since it appeared upon the market, and is now as low as, or lower than, that of the previous paper issues it was designed to supplant. By a decree of October 23, it has been ordered that the internal state and federal taxes are to be collected in national gold, or, at the option of the taxpayer, in the "infalsificable" currency at the rate of 22.22 paper dollars to one dollar Mexican gold. This rate will be altered from time to time so as to keep pace with the continuous fall in the value of the paper. All salaries and wages are to be paid on the same basis. The prices of goods of all kinds have until quite recently been quoted in "infalsificable" paper, but since the issue of the above-mentioned decree most of the tradespeople of the capital have fixed their prices in national gold or its equivalent in "infalsificables." As, however, few, if any, of their customers possess gold or silver, the traders are thus able constantly to demand more, in paper, for their goods, as the value of the paper decreases.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., Toronto, Feb. 7, 1917:

Quotations—	Bid.	Ask.
Abitibi Power, com.	72.00	77.00
Do., pref.	89.00	.....
Arena Bonds (Toronto)	....	95.00
Atlantic Sugar, com.	12.00	17.00
Belding, Paul, pref.	80.00	.....
Do., bonds	80.00	95.00
Canadian Furniture, pref.	.....	48.00
Canadian Machinery 6's	70.00	85.00
Do., pref.	39.00	.....
Canadian Marconi	1.00	3.00
Canadian Mortgage	91.00	97.00
Canadian Oil, com.	35.00	.....
Do., pref.	75.00	.....
Canadian Westinghouse	150.00	.....
Continental Life	20.00	26.00
Crown Life	80.00	.....
Dom. Pwr. & Trans., com.	60.00	66.00
Do., pref.	95.00	99.50
Dominion Mfg., pref.	....	60.00
Dom. Perm. Loan	67.00	.....
Dunlop Tire, pref.	91.00	98.00
Dom. Steel Fdy., pref.	85.00	92.00
Frontenac Brew., 6% bds.	.....	83.00
Home Bank	64.50	.....
International Milling, pref.	88.00	95.00
Imperial Oil	315.00	.....
Loews Theatre, com.	70.00	.....
Do., pref.	82.00	.....
London Loan & Savings	95.00	117.00
Do., pref.	.....	.....
McDonald, com.	.....	16.00
Morrow Screw, 6% bonds	81.00	89.00
People's Loan & Savings	84.00	90.00
Prudential Trust	.....	78.00
Ruddy, E. L., pref.	.....	93.00
Stand. Rel. Loan (par $50)	44.00	.....
Steel & Radiation, com.	.....	.....
Do., pref.	.....	80.00
Sovereign Life	.....	25.00
Trusts & Guarantee	85.00	90.00
Tough Oaks	2.40	3.00
Ford Motor	.....	360.00
Ontario Pulp, bonds	80.00	.....
Volcano Oil	115.00	.....
Dom. Glass, pref.	80.00	.....
Eastern Car, pref.	70.00	.....
Do., 6% bonds	95.00	.....
Northern Elec. 6% bonds	90.00	99.00
Russian Govt. 5½% bonds	28.00	29.00
Anglo-French, 5%	92.00	93.25
Belding Paul, com.	17.00	22.00
Carter-Crume, com.	11.00	.....
Carter-Crume, pref.	.....	85.00
Dom. Linen, pf., 20% bonus	.....	190.00
Imperial Steel, com.	.....	4.00
Do., pref.	2.00	5.25
McDonald, pref.	.....	80.00
Metal Shingle & Sid., pref.	.....	75.00
Toronto Paper, 6% bds.	80.00	.....
United Cigar Stores	1.10	.....
Chapman Ball Bearings	25.00	.....
Canada Paper, pref.	80.00	97.00
Cockshutt Plow	.....	70.00
Linderman Steel	3.00	.....
Universal Steel, com.	.....	47.00

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Dividend No. 142

Notice is hereby given that a **Dividend of Two and Three-quarters Per Cent.** for the current quarter, being at the rate of **Eleven Per Cent. per annum**, upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of March next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of February next.

By order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
January 24th, 1917.

THE **HOME BANK OF CANADA** ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO

8-10 King St. West, Head Office and Toronto Branch.

78 Church Street — Cor. Bloor West and Bathurst.
Cor. Queen West and Bathurst — 236 Broadview, Cor. Wilton Ave.
Cor. Queen East and Ontario. — 1871 Dundas St., Cor. High Park Ave.
1220 Yonge St. Subway. Cor. Alcorn Ave. — Exhibition Camp, Exhibition Park.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

We know that many business houses will be glad to know of the personal service the Sterling Bank can afford.

THE **STANDARD BANK OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

J. P. BICKELL & CO.

STANDARD BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.

Wheat, Grain, Provisions, Cotton, New York Stocks, Bonds, Canadian Securities
Cobalt and Porcupine Mining Stocks

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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Invest Your Money in Canada

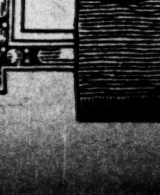
The Dominion Government urges that Canadian Securities should be held by Canadian Investors. Taxation is likely to be imposed cn non-Canadian Securities. You can be patriotic and at the same time, obtain a certain 5% for your money by investing your funds in

Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation Debentures

This Canadian Security does not fluctuate in value. It is repayable at certain fixed periods. Meantime it bears interest at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly at your local bank, in cash, on the day it is due.

Thousands of people have invested their savings in these debentures without the loss of one dollar invested. The debentures are issued in amounts of $100 and upwards for a fixed period to suit your convenience.

Write for our booklet entitled "PROFITS FROM SAVINGS."



STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Head Office 82-88 King St E Toronto

Branch Offices:
AYR BROCKVILLE CHATHAM
ELMIRA NEW HAMBURG

BIG INCREASE IN THE EARNINGS OF OTTAWA RY.

Net for 1916 Was 21 Per Cent. on the Capital Stock.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC

Business Showed Much Improvement Throughout Year, but Gain Shown Was in Face of Increased Operating Costs.

A marked development in earning power of the Ottawa Electric projects is indicated in the annual report of the Ottawa Traction Company, which has just been sent to the shareholders, and it will no doubt be regarded with keen satisfaction, especially when the present abnormal conditions are taken into consideration. Earnings at $1,154,912 were over $100,000 greater than in 1915. Expenses increased, but nothing like in the same proportion, and, although taxes were also considerably higher, the net profits of $378,326, compared with $298,977 in the 1915 report and with $359,649 at the end of 1914. The dividend was maintained at 15 per cent. and, after providing for its payment and setting aside the large sum of $65,000 for contingent account, there was still a surplus of $31,789. Perhaps the best illustration of the company's splendid showing is the fact that earnings were 21 per cent. on the capital. Following are comparative figures of the income account:—

Summary of Income Account.

	1916	1915	1914
Earnings	$1,154,912	$1,041,100	$1,096,459
Expenses	670,348	657,326	665,226
Balance	$ 484,564	$ 383,774	$ 431,232
Taxes	41,495	19,654	16,722
Mileage	16,442	17,217	15,751
Interest	48,301	47,926	29,100
Net earn....	$ 378,326	$ 298,977	$ 359,649
Dividends	281,535	281,535	281,535
Cont. Acct. ...	65,000	......	55,000
Surplus	$ 31,789	$ 17,441	$ 23,114
Earnings:			
On capital..	21.0%	16.5%	10.9%
Dividends ...	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%

During the year the number of passengers carried was 27,033,778, as compared with 24,361,867 in 1915, an increase of 2,671,911. The improvement indicated started with the upturn in January and every month throughout the year showed a large increase in receipts over former years. The showing is a particularly good one as compared with 1915 when the net earnings were only slightly higher than the dividend paid. In addition to the $65,000 set aside for contingent account for depreciation, the company has a rest account of $200,000 and a total profit and loss surplus of $249,504. Following is the earning record since 1906:—

Year	Gross Receipts	(*) Expenses	Net Income	Exp.
1906	$ 525,746.59	$345,062.33	$180,684.26	57.8
1907	574,278.46	393,370.04	180,908.42	59.8
1908	616,229.37	455,827.80	160,401.57	66.4
1909	677,357.11	479,502.18	197,8[illegible]4.93	63.5
1910	748,708.75	528,025.56	220,683.19	63
1911	840,680.52	545,128.87	295,551.65	57.4
1912	934,397.77	578,540.96	355,856.81	57.2
1913	1,041,282.23	675,853.39	365,428.84	60.4
1914	1,096,459.22	736,809.51	359,649.71	60.6
1915	1,041,100.26	742,123.80	298,976.46	63.2
1916	1,154,912.53	776,587.83	378,324.70	67.2

*Including mileage payments, taxes and interest.

In his report to the shareholders, President T. Ahearn states that no expensive work of renewals is contemplated the coming year, but an endeavor will be to maintain the track, rolling stock and other properties in a highly efficient state of repair. With the traffic increasing in such a ratio as at present he expresses the opinion that the company in the near future will require to make a substantial increase in rolling stock equipment. During 1916 the only expenditure of importance in the way of new work or renewals was the reconstruction of the track on Rideau street.

ROYAL LOAN AND SAVING.

Net and Gross Earnings Showed a Gain Increase.

A fair increase in gross and net earnings for the year 1916 is shown in the annual statement of the Royal Loan & Savings Company, of Brantford, and this record is one which should be generally satisfactory to the shareholders considering the abnormal conditions prevailing. This is particularly the case when it is pointed out that the 1915 earnings were also larger than in 1914. The gross figures for last year were $146,195 compared with $141,646 in 1915, while the net stood at $63,957 as compared with $60,490. Further premiums added $4,140, which, with the balance brought forward, made a total for distribution of $61,736. From this dividends of $47,438 were provided and allowance was made for war tax and patriotic contributions. An addition of $15,000 was also made to the reserve fund and a balance carried forward of $3,184. Following are comparative figures of earnings:

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Gross Earnings..	$139,733	$141,646	$146,195
Interest	$ 62,334	$ 62,411	$ 63,485
Expenses	19,585	18,745	18,753
	$ 81,919	$ 81,156	$ 82,238
Net Profits ..	$ 57,814	$ 60,490	$ 63,957
Balance Forward.	834	961	917
Premiums	1,065	285	4,140
Total	$ 59,712	$ 61,736	$ 69,014
Distribution—			
Dividends	$ 43,750	$ 46,853	$ 47,438
War Tax	...	1,415	1,641
Reserve	15,000	...	15,000
Red Cross	...	2,550	1,750
Balance	961	917	3,184
	$ 59,712	$ 61,736	$ 69,014

During the year the paid up capital was increased from $585,674 to $600,000. However, profits made a slightly better showing at 10.6 per cent. on capital and 6.7 per cent. on investments; an 8 per cent. dividend was paid. The relation of profits to paid up capital and from funds employed is illustrated in the following table:

Year	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Div.	% Profits Cap.	Earn rate*
1912..	$580,000	$63,907	7	11.1	7.3
1913..	581,700	66,241	7	11.4	7.4
1914..	585,250	57,814	7½	9.9	6.1
1915..	585,674	61,736	8	10.5	6.4
1916..	600,000	63,957	8	10.6	6.7

*Per cent. of capital reserve and balance at credit of profit and loss.

The balance sheet shows a decline of about $50,000 in loans on mortgages while investments in Canadian war loan and other securities have increased from about $41,000 to over $229,000; cash has declined from 120,000 to about $60,000. Deposits have increased from about $432,000 to over $496,000 while debentures issued are about $26,000 lower.

NEW OFFICIALS.

Montreal Real Estate Exchange Elect Officers for the Year.

The Montreal Real Estate Exchange held elections this week at headquarters, 90 St. James street, with the following result:—Hon. J. B. Peloquin; President, Joseph Versailles; First Vice-president, J. A. Davis; Second Vice-president. C. Allard; Directors, D. W. Ogilvie, J. V. Desaulniers, John Findlay, Paul Briset Des Nos, U. H. Dandurand; Treasurer, W. E. Mahon; Managing Director, I. J. Sarault.

It was also decided that the exchange would hold meetings on first and third Tuesdays of each month.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

SALE OF LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Purchase of Laundry Machinery," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Thursday, February 15, 1917, for the purchase of old laundry machinery, the property of this Department, and now stored in the old Baker Laundry, Wellington Street, Ottawa.

List of machinery may be obtained on application to the Clerk of Works, Postal Station "F," Toronto; to the Overseer, Central Post Office, Montreal; and to the Superintendent Dominion Buildings, Ottawa. Inspection of the machinery may be made in the premises on application to the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings.

The party whose tender is accepted must make full payment for all machinery purchased before removing same.

Machinery to be removed within fifteen days from notification of acceptance of tender by the Department.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank equal to ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the tender, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to carry out his bid.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 2, 1917.

GALE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1917, incorporating Ferguson James Dunbar and Alexander George Frederick Lawrence, solicitors, Alfred John Sneath, student-at-law, Bertha Taylor, and Norma Lown, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds and descriptions for men, women and children; (b) To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of Gale Manufacturing Co. Limited, incorporated by letters patent under the Ontario Companies Act or all or any part of the shares or capital stock of the said company; (c) To acquire the good-will, rights and property and to undertake the whole or any part of the asset, and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, stock or bonds of this corporation or otherwise; (d) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated, directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (e) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, license, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or process which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (f) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (g) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (h) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons, firms, companies or corporations; (i) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (j) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, or any of the assets, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (k) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of shares of the capital stock or bonds, debentures or other securities of any other corporation; (l) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (m) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (n) To construct, alter, maintain, manage and otherwise deal with any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (o) To do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company; (p) To distribute in specie or otherwise, as may be determined, any of the property of the company among its shareholders, and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company that may acquire the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of the company; (q) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, enfranchise, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (r) To do all and everything necessary for, incidental or conducive to the attainment of any one or more of the above objects or which shall at any time be necessary for or incidental to the protection or benefit of the company; (s) The objects specified in each paragraph hereof shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Gale Manufacturing Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, divided into 1,300 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

STEVENS-AYLSWORTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1917, incorporating William Gilchrist, law clerk, Richard Dalton Moore Walter, student-at-law, James Stewart, accountant, Gertrude Elizabeth Hancock, bookkeeper, and Hamilton James Stuart, barrister-at-law, all of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture, construct, convert, repair, rent, let, for hire, import, export, operate, buy, sell, acquire, dispose of and otherwise traffic, deal and trade in and with mechanical, electrical, chemical or other appliances, apparatus, equipment, supplies, machinery, instruments and tools of all kinds used in construction, manufacturing, academic or other kinds of work and particularly but not so as to limit the generality of the foregoing steel and iron, construction materials, pipe and fittings, castings and heavy hardware of all kinds and all raw materials and other things used in and for the manufacture or construction of the foregoing and accessories therefor and all articles which enter into the manufacture or construction of all the foregoing and all products and by-products thereof and generally to carry on the business of a dealer in goods, wares and merchandise; to act as and to carry on the business of mechanical, electrical, chemical, designing and consulting engineers, and to carry on the business of general contractors for construction, alteration, improving and removal of factories, buildings, structures, plants, equipment and works of all kinds and to enter into contracts for, construct, execute, own and carry on all descriptions of work, and to carry on for the purposes aforesaid the business of a general construction company and contractor for the construction of public and private works; (b) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, capital business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations, and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company's business, and to issue in payment or part payment for any such property, rights or privileges acquired by the company or for any guarantee of the company's bonds, or with the approval of the shareholders for services rendered, shares of the copany's capital stock, whether subscribed for or not as fully paid-up and non-assessable, or the company's bonds; (c) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease, take over or otherwise acquire and to hold, use, own, operate and maintain and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks trade-names, brevets d'invention, concessions, licenses, patents or applications for patents, improvements, methods, formulae, secrets or other information, processes, industrial designs or copyrights secured under the law of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and subject to royalty or otherwise; and to acquire, use, exercise, develop, sell or grant licenses and leases in respect thereof, or otherwise turn to account such property as aforesaid; (d) To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation with any person or persons, or company or companies carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which may be of profit to this company; (e) To take or otherwise acquire, hold, own, buy, sell or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock of, and the bonds, evidences or indebtedness, obligations, or other securities of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company or possessed of property, rights or franchises capable of being used so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company or enhance the value of its undertaking, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, and to guarantee the payment of dividends on any such stock, and the payment of the principal and interest of any such bonds, obligations or other securities and to aid in any manner any such company; (f) To apply for, obtain, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege which any government or authorities supreme, municipal, or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make, or grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (g) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (h) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire or otherwise all property, real or personal, that may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying on of the company's business and to hold, own and operate the same, and to sell, lease, dispose of or otherwise turn the same to account, and to erect such buildings, factories and works as may be deemed advantageous for the purpose of the company; (i) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying on or control thereof; (j) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares, or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation or by any person or persons with which the company may have business relations; (k) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be determined, any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds and other securities of any other company owned by this company; (l) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country, to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of this company of any process or suit; (m) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company; (n) To draw, make, endorse, accept, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable and transferable instruments; (o) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, either alone or in conjunction with others; (p) To pay out of the funds of the company all costs, charges and expenses preliminary and incidental to the formation, incorporation and organization of the company; (q) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and to carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or objects, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (r) Any powers granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Stevens-Aylsworth Company, Limited," with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into 100 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

67th Annual Statement OF THE Ætna Life Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President

JANUARY 1, 1917

ASSETS.

Home Office Building		$ 1,000,000.00
Real Estate:		
Acquired by Foreclosure	$45,029.28	
Supply Department	75,000.00	
		120,029.28
Cash on hand and in banks		9,964,175.90
Stocks and Bonds		40,641,048.16
Mortgages secured by Real Estate		58,780,820.63
Loans on Collateral		618,260.00
Loans secured by Policies of this Company		11,840,925.79
Interest due and accrued December 31, 1916		2,663,206.99
Due from Re-Insurance Companies and others		10,933.61
Premiums in course of collection and deferred premiums		2,912,596.91
Amortized value of Bonds and Market Value, December 31, 1916, of Stocks, over Book Value, less Assets not admitted		2,746,627.22
TOTAL ASSETS		$131,298,624.50

Increase in Surplus to Policyholders	$ 1,008,120.48
Increase in Income	4,335,508.05
Increase in Assets	7,060,071.57
Increase in Life Insurance in force	59,586,557.59
Payments to Policyholders during 1916	$17,971,431.94
Payments for Taxes during 1916	896,123.60
Paid Policyholders since organization in 1850	298,834,909.73

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Life, Endowment and Term Policies	$ 95,777,611.00
Additional Reserve, not included above	1,195,231.00
Premiums paid in advance, and other Liabilities	1,225,060.54
Unearned interest on Policy Loans	303,483.02
Taxes falling due in 1917	1,159,810.12
Reserve for special class of Policies and Dividends to Policyholders payable in 1917.	3,463,015.80
Losses and Claims awaiting proof and not let due	1,173,921.23
Unearned Premiums on Accident, Health and Liability Insurance	4,426,592.78
Reserve for Liability claims	3,588,565.71
Surplus to Policyholders amortized basis for Bonds	18,985,333.30
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$131,298,624.50
New Life Insurance Issued in 1916	$121,743,164.78
Life Insurance Paid for in 1916 ($106,922,465.78) and in Process of Collection ($1,330,940.00)	108,253,405.78
Life Insurance in Force, Jan. 1, 1917	467,545,656.81

T. H CHRISTMAS & SONS, Managers, Guardian Bldg., St. James St., Montreal
JOHNSON & ORR, Managers, 906-7-8-9 C. P. R. Building, Toronto
T. B. PARKINSON, Manager, 209 Dominion Savings Bldg., London, Ontario
DOUGLAS J. JOHNSTON, Manager, 605 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba

THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

No paid advertising, other than annual reports or official notices of corporations, will be inserted in the news columns unless marked "Advertisements."

Advertising matter is investigated before publication, and none of known questionable character is accepted. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may demand.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Single insertion ....$ 1.50 per inch
Yearly insertion .... 40.00 per inch
Financial Reports, Prospectuses, etc., 15 cents per agate line.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Canada and Mexico ....$3.00 per annum
United States .... 3.50 per annum
Great Britain, Ireland and Colonies having minimum postal rates .... 12s. 6d.
France and other Countries .... 16s. 6d.

Subscribers are especially requested to report any instance of delay or non-delivery of THE POST.

President, - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Manager, - - - - - - R. G. DINGMAN

MONTREAL, 701-702 Eastern Townships Bank Bldg., A. B. Caswell; WINNIPEG, 22 Royal Bank Bldg., C. W. Byers; BOSTON, 733 Old South Bldg., C. L. Morton; NEW YORK, 115 Broadway, R. B. Huestis; CHICAGO, 1104-7 Fort Dearborn Bldg., A. H. Byrne; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The Maclean Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet St., E.C., E. J. Dodd, Director.

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Toronto, February 10, 1917.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS.

THE necessity that practical business executives handle the country's national affairs is being more and more generally recognized. The need of the hour is such that the public is beginning to demand that steps be taken to secure the efficient management of the government departments at Ottawa. What is wanted is that the present system be smashed and that captains of industry and finance, who have proven themselves equal to the tasks, be called upon to conduct the nation's business. Men without the ability to conduct a village candy store are a menace to the country's best interests when placed in charge of important departments. Merely the votes of the people do not make a man of mediocre business ability a great national executive.

The war has enforced other countries to recognize the need for efficient administration. Canada is beginning to see the light. THE POST understands from a Conservative member of the Commons, a man with large business interests, that Sir Robert Borden realizes the necessity for a change; that he would like to have the resignations of several of his ministers if men prominent in the country's business circles could be called in to replace them. We have reason to believe that he would gladly accept the resignations of the Ministers of Trade and Commerce, Immigration, Agriculture and Labor—these departments have never had weaker heads—and would be prepared to immediately place the portfolios in the hands of capable, business administrators of proven practical capacity rather than political astuteness.

Sir Thomas White is perhaps one of the best ministers of finance the country has ever had, although he lacks the personal magnetism and tact by which Hon. W. S. Fielding made friends for his party wherever he went. Hon. Frank Cochrane as minister of railways has given the Intercolonial system the most efficient management it has ever had. Hon. John Reid is an excellent Minister of Customs. Mr. Kemp is just beginning but he ought to make good in the Militia Department if he can put some of his predecessors energy into his work. Some of the other members of the government are also doing excellent deparemental work.

The trouble is that the premier's hands are more or less tied. Sir Robert is not only the head of the government but he is a part of it and part of the system which it represents. From a business standpoint he is the equal if not the superior of any of his predecessors. But it will take some stronger force than he is able to wield to bring about the desired and required change. We believe that the time is approaching when the public demand for efficient administration of the nation's affairs will supply that force. There has never been a time in the country's history when the public mind has been so prepared for radical change in the conduct of national business as at present. The demand for efficiency is undermining the public support of the old system.

MAKE OUR RIFLES IN CANADA.

THERE is one phase of the Ross Rifle controversy which seems, at this time, to have been entirely overlooked. The Ross Rifle Co. is a Canadian institution. They have invested millions of dollars in Canada. They have added much new machinery and have extended their plant since the war began. They have paid the highest duty on this machinery—so the Customs people inform us. They are buying all possible supplies in Canada and the money they are spending on salaries and wages is spent among the Canadian manufacturers, merchants, farmers.

In England there is, or was some years ago, a munition ring, in which not only the manufacturers of arms, powders, cartridges, are interested, but high Government officials profited. This was exposed by the smokeless powder people and was the direct cause of Campbell Bannerman's downfall.

In the early years of the Ross Company it was well known in official circles that every effort was being made to kill the business in Canada. The usual methods of business highwaymen were tried to suppress the making of arms in Canada. The British manufacturers wanted no Canadian competition. They had specially asserted themselves when Captain Howard, the American machine gun salesman—who had come over to work this machine during our North-West campaign—attempted to establish a cartridge factory in Canada. They eventually eliminated him. Failing to eliminate Ross, they were reported to have secured a controlling interest in the company. Whether this is true or not, is at the moment of no great importance. What is of the greatest importance, however, is that our Minister of Militia place in the hands of our men the best weapon possible and that our politicians stand by or fight for the manufacture of everything possible in Canada.

We know from actual experience that, for accuracy, the Ross Rifle has proved itself superior to any other. Its mechanism will not stand rough usage. The Ross Rifle Co. ought, regardless of contracts, or high legal advice, in justice to themselves, and to the country that is standing by them, see that all these defects are overcome before any more rifles are supplied.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

IN THE POST last week, John Turnbull asked the pertinent question as to why Canada was not producing more wool. There is no one in this country in a better position to ask the question than the president of the Paton Manufacturing Company. He suggests that the farmers give an answer. THE POST believes that the difficulty lies in another quarter; that the responsibility can be placed higher up. Sheep raising may be regarded as only one of the agricultural potentialities of the country which have been more or less neglected. What is required is a practical and efficient policy for the development of Canada's greatest industry. The department of agriculture should be headed by a man with great executive ability rather than with a knowledge of the technique of agriculture—a man with that capability in the handling of big business which will insure the efficient operation of the country's most important productive machine. Farming is Canada's greatest business, the land our greatest producer; agriculture as an industry should be organized along the most efficient lines.

The department of agriculture at Ottawa has gone to seed politically like so many others where patronage favoritism and the other evidences of peanut politics are in vogue. Some years ago Colonel MacLean of THE FINANCIAL POST was instrumental in bringing to the department from the old country one of the most capable authorities available on wool production who entered upon the work to accomplish something for the good of the cause rather than for monetary gain. He soon encountered party favoritism He exposed it and was kicked out of office.

Agriculture is only one of the departments which requires a new and efficient executive head but in the long run it is probably the most important.

TRADE BENEFITS AFTER WAR

THE POST has in the past expressed the opinion that in winning the war we should not forget why we are winning it. In other words that, while waging a winning campaign on the field, steps should be taken for the establishment of a basis upon which a successful trade campaign can be conducted in the future. The one should be the fruits of the other. Last week reference was made to the opinion of Canadian Machinery: "That no man nor body of men have meantime the slighest idea as to conditions immediately following the war, relative to world trade and commerce, or otherwise. The only thing of importance just now is the prosecution of the war to an early and victorious finish. Opportunity will then be afforded to remodel the broken face of civilization. When this is done trade preference vaporings may have become still air."

To this THE POST takes a contrary view. We believe that the best business minds of the Empire are carefully framing and will carry out some form of preference if at all possible. Adjustments of tariff may be both difficult and delicate to suit the varied interests of the varied nations but we cannot believe that the advantages to be won and the necessity that they be maintained from an economic standpoint, not to mention the sentiment created, will not have a direct effect upon future international trade, and the time to take the necessary steps to prepare for after-war remodelling of trade and politics is while the conflict still rages.

WHAT OF THE ABERDEENS.

WOULD it not be possible to intern or expel the Marquis and Countess of Aberdeen from the United States? They are certainly not promoting the business and financial interests of the Empire or Canada by their talks and activities. If they were ordinary members of the British Peerage less harm would be done, but they are advertised as "former Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of Ireland." This gives them something of an official standing and recognition.

They had a large booth at the Allied War Bazaar in Boston in December at which funds were being raised for starving babies in Ireland. We are informed by an English woman who was present at the Bazaar that they put up a placard stating that 30,000 babies were dying in England every day from starvation. This brought such strong protests from the Canadians and British at the Bazaar who knew the statement to be false and recognized what a serious injury this would do the interests of Canada and the Empire that the authorities compelled them to remove the sign.

This week they bob up again. One of the big organizations that has come into being since the war is the League to Enforce Peace, in which leading pro-Germans are taking so active a part that neutrals and pro-Allies and newspapers in the States and England freely charge it with being an enemy organization, managed and financed by German money. The veteran banker, Henry Clews, speaking in New York the other day, on war and peace, was careful to point out that he had no association or sympathy with this League. Yet our former Governor-General appears as the principal speaker, at a League dinner in Philadelphia; lauds its policy and has his remarks wired and published in the leading papers of the United States. This is not the first time the Aberdeen connection has played into German hands. It will be remembered that Lady Aberdeen's brother, Lord Tweedmouth, was charged with giving important naval secrets to the Kaiser and he was compelled to retire from the British Cabinet.

If we had an Ambassador of the Lloyd-George character in Washington he would long ago, have notified the people of the United States that the Aberdeens had no official position and that their work was not recognized by the authorities in Canada or Great Britain.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME people are inclined to look upon the stock exchange as a machine of evil—usually when it indicates personal losses. They might well consider what position they would be in if there were no means of adjusting values in the crisis.

BUSINESS MAN IN THE BRITISH CABINET

A Sketch of the Remarkable Career of Sir Albert Stanley, Head of the Board of Trade.

Sir Albert Stanley is a business man rather than a politician—one of the first to achieve Cabinet rank solely on his merits as a captain of industry. The title sounds quite English, but its owner is about as American as a man can well be—brought up as a boy at Detroit, educated in the public schools there, getting his first "job" on the Detroit Street Railways and gradually rising to the management of that large concern; then becoming manager of the New Jersey Public Service Corporation, and incidentally enlisting as a sailor in the United States Naval Reserve, where he served through the Spanish-American War on board the Yosemite. Regarding his further career, an English correspondent writes:—

This crowded twenty-five years of very active American experience into the life of Albert Stanley, and flushed with his successes he came to England to put his American training to practical use in the business world here, becoming manager of that vast system of surface and underground traffic in London—the greatest in the world—known as, the London Consolidated Underground and General Motorbus Association, Ltd. His title came to him later, and now the greater honor has come—the first man of American business training ever to enter the British Cabinet.

Sir Albert was in his office at the Board of Trade when a representative of the Associated Press called by appointment to learn something of his American experience. The Board of Trade is a huge establishment in Whitehall, immediately opposite the Foreign Office, with Sir Albert's Office just across from 10 Downing street, where the new Prime Minister, Lloyd George, imparts his strenuous personality to all the branches of the new regime.

Sir Albert's long life in America has given him the look of an American business man. He speaks like a man from the middle West—with a constant strain of good nature and good humor, particularly when he recalls the hard knocks he received when he was gaining his American experience.

"American experience is a great asset to any one," said Sir Albert. "Travel and experience; those are the only means of getting an actual insight into the real character and methods of a country. It can't be done by reading books. It is not a matter of theory, but of practice. You must go to a country if you want to understand it: live in it and grow up in it."

And this led Sir Albert, in reply to inquiries as to how he had lived and grown up in America, to relate some of the ups and down of starting on an American business career.

"It's a strange thing," said Sir Albert, "how I nearly became a minister of the Gospel instead of a Cabinet Minister. That was in the day when we were living in Detroit, over on the East Side, on Joseph Campan avenue. I had already wanted to go into the street railway business, and had asked the minister at our church, the Rev. John Munday, for a letter to Strathern Hendrie, secretary of the Detroit City Railway. But the good minister and my family thought I was better suited for the Church, and I've thought lately how close I came to being a minister at Detroit instead of at London. But I worked out the other way and I finally got a letter to Strathern Hendrie.

"I remember going to present that letter to Hendrie. I stopped on the way and sat down on a bench in the small park, Grand Circus Park, in the centre of the city. As I sat there the street cars went jolting and jingling past, for those were the days of the old horse cars, before Pingree and Tom Johnson had come on the scene. And as I sat on the bench looking at the ramshackle cars going by and felt in my pocket the letter to Hendrie I said to myself right there, 'By Jove, I'm going to get on top of that concern!'

"Oh, yes, I've never lacked self-confidence and egotism," added Sir Albert, as he laughed at the audacity of his first project to "get on top" of the big street railway plant at Detroit.

"When the letter was presented Strathern Hendrie gave me my first job, but I really believe the idea was to make it so hard I would tire out within a month and go back to school. I was put out in the stables at the end of the branch line on Woodward avenue. Work! It was the hardest kind of work. I had to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning, travel clear across the city to the branch terminus, start work at 7.30 in the morning and keep at it until 10 o'clock at night.

"I was counting the money brought in by conductors one day while on that first job," Sir Albert went on, "when suddenly one of the car horses ran amuck and dashed up to the window where I sat counting the cash. The first I knew the two big fore hoofs of the horse crashed through the glass and were planted on the cash table. My first impulse was self-preservation and so I beat a hasty retreat until the frightened animal was brought under control.

"But that didn't satisfy the superintendent of the line. He said I never should have quit the cash even with a runaway horse after me. The superintendent was very positive and rather excited, and it looked as though I was going to be discharged there and then. If I'd been discharged it might have brought my American experience to a rather sudden end. But I wasn't discharged, and that night the superintendent's wife came and explained to me that her husband's strong language was due to excitement over the runaway.

"Later on Tom Johnson took hold of the street railway situation. There was at that time a well-known local agitator named Jim Grant who had great influence in stirring up the conductors and drivers. So Tom Johnson devised the plan of hiring Grant, giving him a good position, and thus keeping him under control. Grant was made superintendent of one of the main lines, and it fell to my lot to get up the time schedule for that line. I made up the schedule and presented it to Grant as superintendent, to go into effect next morning. He glanced at it and there was an explosion.

"'Not on your life,' he said. 'The men wouldn't stand for such hours.'

"Then the men, hearing the noise, came into the room. Of course they sided with Grant. There was an angry uproar, all directed against me. Gradually the men crowded up to me, menacing and threatening, and I backed away slowly until I was crowded out of the room. That was the end of my schedule, and the next day Jim Grant went home, sick.

"And as the schedule didn't go into effect, the chief superintendent sent for me. Now it began to look like another discharge. But when I told of the exciting scene with Grant egging on the men the superintendent said he was sorry I had gone through such an experience. That was my chance, and I had been waiting for it.

"'Why not give me a chance to run that branch line,' I suggested.

"'What you, a mere boy, as superintendent?'

to look after the line temporarily. And

"'Give me a chance; I can do it,' I urged.

"He thought it over and finally sent me there I stayed and Grant never came back."

That was the start of Sir Albert's steady rise, until he was handling the whole railway system of Detroit and for twenty miles around and across the river in Canada. Then came the big New Jersey consolidation, which appealed to him for the vastness of its physical and financial purposes, and he became the directing head of it. Later on, a financial company in Boston thought he would be a good man to come over to London and look after the underground and traction affairs in which it was interested. He came to London, becoming finally head of its huge transportation system.

Comparing conditions in the United States and England, in industry, railways, public utilities, etc., Sir Albert takes the view that the Old World has learned much and is profiting greatly from the methods of America, until to-day public service on this side is quite abreast of that in America. In one respect, he says, conditions are better over here, as the British public is singularly sympathetic and appreciative of anything done for its welfare and comfort, whereas it was his experience in America that the mixed population made people far less appreciative of what the public service concerns were trying to do for them.

On the whole, however, the new Cabinet Minister is an admirer of American methods. American energy and American characteristics in general. And in the estimate of that new and vital force in British affairs, the new, Prime Minister, Lloyd George, it was the Americanism of Sir Albert and the everlasting push he showed to "get on top" that brought him into the British Cabinet.

CURRENT OPINION

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER

Victoria Colonist.

Speaking at Tacoma a few days ago, Mr. J. H. Bloedel, President of the West Coast Lumberman's Association, expressed his very strong conviction that after the war there would be exceedingly large and active demand in Europe for the products of the forests of the Pacific Northwest. He said vast quantities of building material will be required, and he thinks this coast is the best available source of supply. On this point we do not think there is any room for doubt. He suggested that the lumbermen ought to send at least five agents to Europe to get in touch with the market. Without saying so, Mr. Bloedel naturally had chiefly in his mind the lumber interests of Washington and Oregon. He himself is a resident of Seattle.

We commend this matter to the consideration of the Minister of Lands. He will remember that before the war his predecessor planned to send the Chief Forester, Mr. MacMillan, to Europe for the purpose of making our forest products more widely known there than they had been. The co-operation of the Dominion Government was invited and Sir George Foster quickly became interested, the result being that the Dominion undertook to finance Mr. MacMillan's tour, which, when cut short in Europe, was extended to South Africa, Australia and elsewhere. A very great deal of good work was done by Mr. MacMillan, but the war prevented its results from being fully experienced. Our suggestion is that the present Minister shall take the matter up again, and either with or without the co-operation of the Dominion Government and the local lumbermen shall see that a thoroughly equipped representative of the Province, and if necessary more than one shall be sent to Europe charged with completing the work so admirably begun by the former Chief Forester. British Columbia, being a part of Canada, ought to have an advantage in Great Britain and the Allied countries over any other timber-producing region.

THE DEMANDS OF THE WEST.

Montreal Herald

The Hon. George W. Brown, of Regina, caused a good deal of head-shaking among some of the members of the Canadian Club yesterday, when he told what Western Canada needed to make it prosperous. The two main points that he urged were free wheat, which would mean that the United States would take the duty off Canadian wheat and permit much of the western crop to be marketed in the United States, and free supplies, which means that the heavy protective duty be lowered to a basis of taxation for revenue purposes only.

Both these proposals are calculated to cause a good deal of opposition among the manufacturing classes of the Dominion. There is no doubt, however, that since the last election, when the question was fought out, the West has become more united than ever in favor of such proposals. The big farmers' organizations in the West are constantly advocating these measures, and are continually strengthening and welding their forces. Within the last few days the United Farmers of Alberta, meeting in Edmonton, adopted a platform embodying the principles of resolutions passed by the Dominion Council of Agriculture calling for an immediate reduction of the tariff between Canada and Great Britain and eventual free trade with the mother country and reciprocity with the United States This convention also approved by a large majority the amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Company and the Grain Growers' Company.

The farmers feel that the West will never come into its own as long as it has to produce wheat in competition with the world, pay high protective prices on all supplies, and be restricted from selling its product in the market where it will command the highest price. The manufacturers of the East may argue as much as they like that the Westerners are mistaken as to the effect of their proposals. The Westerners claim that they know their own needs best, and that moreover they intend to be heard. They are certainly taking the right steps to get their demands by organizing themselves into a powerful force speaking with one mind.

PERSONAL

R. S. WHITE has resigned as collector of customs at Montreal and returned to his first love, the newspaper business. He will be chief editorial writer on the *Gazette*. Mr. White is an able writer on economic and commercial, as well as political subjects, and his return to the *Gazette* is an event of more than ordinary importance in financial and business circles.

P. Bonhomme, general manager of La Sauvegarde Life Insurance Company, a French-Canadian institution, died on Monday morning of last week, at his home in Montreal. He was 53 years of age. Mr. Bonhomme organized La Sauvegarde in 1903. The institution had only a provincial charter at first, but it was subsequently given a Dominion charter in 1911, and received a Dominion license in 1912.

CORPORAL RALPH G. MURROW, who has won the Military Medal, was for four years prior to the outbreak of the war in the passenger department of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Liverpool. He joined the K.L.R. the day war was declared and went to France in 1915. He won his honors in the rescue of a seriously wounded comrade whom he picked up under heavy fire and carried some five hundred yards to the British lines.

MAJOR E. HAZEN DRURY, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, who died suddenly at his residence at Ottawa on Wednesday of last week, was associated with the late James Ross in the building of the C.P.R. He was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and after considerable engineering work in other parts of Canada, he was appointed resident engineer for the Mexican Light & Power Co., at Mexico City. Later, at the request of the Canadian Government, he returned to Canada, to take full charge of the survey of the new Hudson's Bay railway. On the completion of this work he was appointed chief engineer of a Chilean railway. On the outbreak of war he offered his services to the Canadian Government, and had been acting as assistant director of engineer services since that time.

WILLIAM JAMES CLUFF, president of the firm of Cluff Brothers, Limited, which recently acquired a controlling interest in the Galt Brass Company, is establishing for himself a prominent place in industrial circles in Ontario. In addition to his interests in the firm which bears the name of himself and brothers, he is president of the Canada Pipe and Steel Company, president of the Cluff Manufacturing Company, president Security Company and a director of the Guardian Realty Company. His business career commenced as a clerk with the Toronto Radiator Company in 1892. Fourteen years later he took charge of the Canada Iron Pipe Company, which was later reorganized and re-established as the Canada Pipe and Steel Company. He organized Cluff Brothers Co., in 1909, the Cluff Manufacturing Company, in 1912, and the Security Storage Company in 1915. He also played a prominent part in the organization of the company which took over the Standard Ideal Company of Port Hope.

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, one of the new members of the directorate of the Toronto Railway Company, whose appointment indicates increased representation of eastern interests, is senior member of the stock brokerage firm of Burnett & Company, Montreal. He is a son of C. S. Smithers, a past president, Bank of Montreal, and was born in Brooklyn, New York. Educated in New York city and in Montreal, he was a member of the staff of the Bank of Montreal for some time before joining the firm of Burnett & Company, to which he was admitted partner in 1887, becoming head of the firm in 1894. During his financial career he has taken large interest in the work of the Montreal Stock Exchange of which he acted as secretary-treasurer for a time and of which he has been president. He has had much to do with the organziation of public companies in Montreal and at the same time has given much of his personal attention to public institutions in that city including the General hospital, Children's Memorial hospital, etc.

LIEUT. JAS. McNAUGHT, whose death was recently reported in a casualty list from France, was a solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with office in Montreal. Born at Walkerburn, Scotland, thirty-three years ago, he came to Canada in 1906, after qualifying as a solicitor at Edinburgh. Soon after he joined the law department of the C.P.R. His abilities were quickly appreciated by those in higher authority, and his efforts were rewarded by a promotion as Assistant Solicitor on Jan. 1st, 1912. It was nearly three years afterwards that Lieut. McNaught was made one of the solicitors of the C.P.R., but when the war broke out, like many other Scotchmen, he had the fighting fever. He commenced his training with the McGill Battalion in the summer of 1915. On Nov. 17th, the same year, he went back to Scotland and enlisted for active service in the Royal Scots as a private. He trained all through the winter until June, 1916, when he was selected to take an officer's training course. Lieut. McNaught had no difficulty in qualifying, and in October last he was appointed to the 2nd Batt. Royal Scots, and went to the front about the beginning of December. He was on the Somme front and was killed on January 7th.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB considers that the attitude of a man's wife has a deal to do with his success in business. In "Succeeding With What You Have," the little book that he has just published, the famous steel master pays the following tribute to Mrs. Schwab: "I can never express the wonderful help Mrs. Schwab has been to me from the very start. Not long ago a group of men offered me a large sum, $60,000,000, I believe, for half of Bethlehem. I told my wife about it that evening. 'This is a big sum,' I said. 'Half of what I have is yours. What shall we do? If we sell, your share, invested at 5 per cent., will bring you an income of over a hundred thousand dollars a month for the rest of your life.' 'We wouldn't sell for five times that,' my wife said. 'What would I do with the money? And what would you do without your work?' I have seen more men fail in business through the attitude taken by their wives in their younger days than from all the vices put together. A nagging wife or one who is not in sympathy with a man's work, who expects impossible things from him and is incapable of taking a general intelligent interest in his work, is one of the worst handicaps he could have. If a man works with his mind clogged by domestic troubles he is of no use to himself, his employer or the world at large."

WESTERN CITIES FACE PROBLEMS OF ASSESSMENT

Single Tax Breaks Down Under Changed Conditions of the Day.

LAND VALUES ARE DECLINING

Basis of Taxation Will Have to be Broadened so That Taxes Are Distributed in Accordance With Ability to Pay.

By C. J. Yorth,
City Commissioner of Saskatoon.

The question of assessment and taxation has of late, in the West, been very much discussed and those who were in boom days conscious or unconscious supporters of the single tax are now beginning to realize that the basis of taxation should be broadened so that taxes are distributed in accordance with ability to pay.

Although the assessment in Saskatoon during the past three years has been reduced from $56,679,426 to $36,400,000, it is admitted by most that land values are still too high and create a burden which is becoming almost unbearable upon owners of vacant property.

The argument in favor of the single tax, that it compels the owner of land to improve same, has broken down, as the owners realize how impossible it is to improve property when there is no demand for such improvements.

Force Down Values.

The time is approaching when the redemption period upon property sold at the 1915 tax sale will expire and when purchasers and the city will be in possession of property for the amount of taxes in arrear. This situation will undoubtedly force down land values, and the city's assessment will then require to be still further adjusted.

During 1916 the city of Saskatoon derived its revenue from the following sources:—

Land assessed at its full actual value and buildings assessed at 25% of their value; total assessment, $37,646,827, with rate of 11.50 mills, produced	$432,938.51
School and Library taxes	259,472.64
Business and General License Fees, etc.	90,308.00

The above assessment is made up of approximately $33,500,000 on land and $4,146,827 on improvements.

The disadvantages of the present system of taxation are:—

(1) That in times of prosperity there is a tendency to improve property greatly beyond the normal demand.

(2) The improvements made during boom times create a larger civic expenditure by way of cleansing, fire, police protection, etc., which has to be borne by vacant and improved property alike, although the former does not create this expenditure.

(3) During any prolonged depression it is impossible for owners of vacant property to pay the large amount of taxes based upon such a principle of assessment.

(4) The poor man who is an owner of unimproved property has to pay taxes in practically the same ratio as the owner who is deriving a revenue from his property.

(5) Approximately one-fifth of a population of a city pay the taxes and about four-fifths go free, although all derive some benefit from civic government. A short while ago in one of the large Western cities it was estimated that twenty-two thousand paid the way for 114,200, leaving 92,000 without any share of responsibility.

(6) A working man who happens to be a lot-owner shoulders the burden of four-fifths of the population.

A Change Necessary.

While the above reasons and the situation which has arisen by the present system of taxation necessitate a change, it does not follow that the relief given to owners of vacant property should be borne by the owners of improved property. In fact, if it is at all possible to distribute taxation over a greater number, the present burden of taxation on improved property should be lessened.

In older developed communities different methods of assessment and taxation have been tried out, and unless the principle of "ability to pay" is fully recognized the method usually proves a failure. The principle of spreading the burden of taxation over the whole of the community, instead of all taxes being borne by one section, must also be recognized in order to establish any just or equitable method of taxation. The following is a short synopsis of the methods adopted in the United States and Great Britain to distribute taxation:

United States.

The general property tax is the chief source of revenue in most American cities, which is made up of a tax on real estate, land and buildings, varying from 40 to 60 per cent. and on personal property. Personal property includes tangible and intangible assets, the former being made up of merchandise, automobiles, furniture, etc., and the latter includes stocks, bonds, mortgages, bank deposits, etc. For a considerable time all property was levied on alike, which created considerable hardship, and in some cases confiscation instead of taxation was the result. To remedy these evils a graded property tax has been adopted in many cities, i.e., a high rate on land, a lower rate on buildings, and a very low rate on personal property. Other forms of taxation in the States are:

(a) The mortgage recording tax, which in New York State is half of one per cent. of the face value of real estate mortgages.

(b) The registry tax of three quarters of one per cent. upon the face value of bonds and stock.

(c) The classified or graded property tax.

Great Britain and France.

Local taxes in Great Britain and France are based upon actual or assumed rental value, which is levied on the tenant, although often compounded and paid by the landlord.

Other taxes imposed by the Government are:

(a) The land tax, which is levied on houses, land, quarries, mines, annuities, etc., at a rate not exceeding one-twentieth of the annual value of the property.

(b) Inhabited House Duty which is levied upon all dwelling houses of an annual value of $100.00 and upwards. This tax is levied upon and payable by the occupier. The rate varies from one cent to four cents on the dollar of the annual value.

The personal property tax in the United States has proved a failure, and it has been proposed upon several occasions to substitute the habitation tax of Great Britain and France.

In Saskatoon, if land and buildings were assessed at 50 per cent. of their present value, the assessment for 1917 would be approximately: Land, $16,000,000; property, $9,000,000; total, $25,000,000, or $11,250,000 less than the present assessment, which, with a total rate of 20 mills would mean a loss of revenue amounting to $225,000. This loss would require to be raised by one or more of the above methods of taxation, or an increase in the rate.

Arrears of Taxes.

It is inadvisable to make any alteration at the present time in the method of collecting arrears of taxes, as the present figures would tend to show that it is working out successfully:

	Taxes collected includ'g arrears	Tax levy
1914	$873,267.00	$1,227,547.00
1915	967,265.00	986,418.00
1916	995,497.00	821,769.00

The whole question is one of considerable complexity, and no decision should be arrived at until the whole matter has been thoroughly investigated; but there is no doubt that a more even distribution of taxation than at present in vogue will have to be adopted in the near future.

No investigation of the present system of local taxation, with the view to a redistribution of the burden, would be complete without investigating the distribution of provincial taxation in the cities, towns and country.

INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of The Financial Post. Many questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose three cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

Canada Steamships.

J. F., Halstead Lane, Barrowford, Lancashire—Could you give me any information about the earnings and prospects of Canada Steamships, preferred and common?

Canada Steamships has enjoyed a year of great prosperity. As stated in THE FINANCIAL POST last week, a dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock. This leaves 5¼ per cent. due on back preferred dividends. It is expected that this balance, together with the regular dividends of seven per cent. for 1917, will be paid sometime during the year, probably within a very few months. While the annual statement has not yet been made public, earnings for 1916 are estimated at $4,000,000, and net profits at $2,500,000.

Predictions are heard that a division will be paid on the common early in 1918. This of course will depend largely upon developments in the meantime and the ability of the company to maintain something like the present earnings. The prospects are that 1917 will prove a very satisfactory season both on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic. There are plenty of opportunities for chartering boats at high rates and practically all available tonnage is booked. Authorities on transportation and shipbuilding foresee a period of prosperity and high rates throughout the duration of the war and for some time after its conclusion. Barring unforeseen developments the future of the company is reasonably bright but it must not be forgotten that the times are abnormal and that there is an element of uncertainty in the affairs of companies whose operations are in close relation to war conditions. So far the management has shown marked ability and resourcefulness in successfully coping with difficulties which have arisen and in taking advantage of opportunities created by the great conflict.

Canada Car Preferred.

T. H. B., South Bend., Ind.—Would like what information you can give me in regard to Canada Car and Foundry preferred. What is the prospect of this company paying up back dividends. Do you consider it wise to sell now or hold for a better price?

If T. H. B., has followed the market closely, he knows that Canadian Car preferred jumped from 60½ to 73½, an advance of 13 points, during the week ending January 27. Since that time it has declined in sympathy with the market generally and at the time this comment was written, it was quoted at 67. These are panicky times, and it is difficult to predict what the future has in store. It would not appear to be a good time to sell a stock like Canadian Car. The Russian car order which has caused the directors and shareholders of the company great concern, is now about cleaned up, and THE FINANCIAL POST understands on good authority that in spite of the Kingsland fire loss, it will show a profit. The final report on this transaction is expected very soon. It is confidently expected that a dividend will be declared on the preferred stock very shortly, but just how much has not been indicated. The company started the year with orders aggregating $22,000,000, according to Vice-President Butler, and at the present time they have extensive steel car orders for the French Government in sight.

Great West Permanent.

J. D. W., Vibank.—Do you consider investing money in the 5 per cent. debentures in the Great West Permanent Loan Company as safe?

Judging from the figures presented in the last financial statement, the Great West Permanent Loan Company should be in a position to give every reasonable guarantee for the return of debenture funds. We believe that from the standpoint of safety your money would be as safe with this concern as the majority of those doing a similar business. At the same time the management has for some time been subject to the criticism of a faction of the shareholders and the situation is unsettled. It is expected that at the next annual meeting to be held in the near future there will be a considerable flurry. The dissatisfied shareholders are demanding that an independent audit of the affairs of the company and its subsidiaries be taken. We do not think that the actual position of the company will be affected by any enquiry which may be made, but there may be a period of unsettledness ahead which the average conservative investor might wish to avoid. The last financial statement showed a surplus of reserve of $685,903, which provides a substantial margin of safety on the debentures outstanding amounting to $1,354,212.

C.P.R. Common.

J. D. W., Sask.—Is it possible to purchase C. P. R. which is selling around 160 and where might one apply for it.

C.P.R. common stock is traded in by practically all responsible stockbrokers in Canada. We would advise you communicating with one of the well-known firms at Winnipeg or Toronto. You will probably note at the same time that the price of 160, which was ruling at the time you wrote your letter, has, under the influence of the new German submarine policy and the uncertain situation in the United States, declined below 150. This appears to be a low price in relation to the company's dividend and earning power and must be regarded as a reflection of the abnormal and uncertain conditions prevailing.

THE AREA of RHODE ISLAND

THE first mortgage 6% bonds of the largest kraft pulp and paper producer on the continent, are secured by modern plant and virgin timber holdings in Canada equal in extent to the area of the State of Rhode Island.

¶Since this Company's inception earnings, even in years of business depression, have been approximately double the bond interest.

¶Earnings for last year were four times and are now running at the rate of six times the bond interest.

¶At the current market price the bonds can be had to yield over 6½%. We have issued a circular stating why we consider that these bonds will be subject to considerable appreciation in value.

¶The bonds are listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange where they enjoy a broad market.

Complete information on request

GREENSHIELDS & COMPANY
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues
17 St. John Street :: Montreal, Canada

The Northern Trusts Company

HEAD OFFICE

BALANCE SHEET as at December 31st, 1916

ASSETS.

Capital Account—		
Real Estate, Mortgages and Agreements		$ 1,639,842.06
Advances to Estates		65,166.00
Municipal Debentures		50,000.00
Real Estate		96,379.75
Head Office Building		120,000.00
Deposit with B.C. Government		25,000.00
Accounts Receivable		6,709.60
Cash on hand and in Bank		22,570.86
		$ 2,026,668.27
Guaranteed Account—		
Real Estate Mortgages and Agreements	$ 1,394,258.81	
Cash in Bank	13,033.71	
		$ 1,407,292.52
Trust and Agency Account—		
Real Estate Mortgages and Agreements	2,445,182.04	
Cash in Bank	25,194.49	
		2,470,376.53
Estates and Trusts—		
Unrealized Assets under Administration	6,623,149.27	
Trust Investments	255,093.97	
Cash on hand and in Bank	144,581.91	
		7,022,825.15
		$12,927,162.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account—		
Capital Stock Authorized		$ 2,000,000.00
Capital Stock Subscribed and Paid Up		1,500,000.00
Reserve		200,000.00
Profit and Loss Account		107,135.54
		$ 1,907,135.54
Dividend due January 1, 1917		60,000.00
Union Bank of Canada, Deposit Receipt deposited with B.C. Government		25,000.00
Mortgage Loans in process of completion		27,106.05
Accounts Payable		6,586.92
Interest Accrued on Guaranteed Trust Funds		748.86
		$ 2,026,668.27
Guaranteed Account—		
Guaranteed Funds for Investment		$ 1,407,292.52
Trust and Agency Account—		
Trust and Agency Funds for Investment		2,470,376.53
Estates and Trusts—		
Estates under Administration	$ 5,706,729.85	
Liabilities in connection therewith	1,316,095.30	
		7,022,825.15
		$12,927,162.47

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
As at December 31st, 1916.

Balance as at December 31st, 1915		$129,594.97
Less Business Profits, War Tax for 1915		6,572.34
		$123,022.63
Net Profits for the year 1916 after deducting Expenses of Management, writing down properties and allowing for War Tax for 1916		154,112.91
		$277,135.54
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividend at 8% per annum	$120,000.00	
Transferred to Reserve	50,000.00	
Balance carried forward	107,135.54	
		$277,135.54

We have audited the books and accounts of The Northern Trusts Company for the year ended December 31st, 1916, and have examined the Mortgages and Agreements held as security for loans and found same in order. We hereby certify that in our opinion the foregoing Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs as at December 31st, 1916, and is in accordance with the books of the Company. All our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

F. C. S. TURNER & CO., C.A., Auditors.

Winnipeg, January 23rd, 1917.

City of Red Deer, Alberta

Financial Position as at December 31st, 1916

ASSETS.

Capital Assets—		
Cash in Bank, unexpended balance on Debentures sold		$ 2,689.34
Equipment—		
Fire Apparatus	$ 3,479.84	
Horses and Wagons	654.00	
Police Department	309.09	
Road Machinery Tools, etc.	636.76	
Hospital Furniture	5,665.35	
Furniture	1,169.89	
Sewer and Water Materials	4,617.75	
		16,523.68
Real Estate and Buildings—		
Exhibition Park	59,676.89	
Gaetz Park	4,115.00	
Isolation Hospital	489.88	
Civic Centre	91,005.90	
Nuisance Ground	17,352.56	
Lots 5, 6, 7, block 23	1,500.00	
Lots 18, 19, block 24	1,000.00	
Part Lot 5, block 9	579.25	
Hospital	42,946.82	
Rink Property	1,648.45	
Station Park	31,515.76	
Sewer Outlet land	4,500.00	
Waskasoo Park	22,489.38	
Waterworks Intake	4,000.00	
Woodlea Park	2,344.15	
Cemetery	2,590.00	
		287,754.05
Construction—		
Boulevards	3,306.73	
Cement Walks	72,362.87	
Roads and Bridges	40,6[illegible]6.14	
Waterworks	90,287.29	
Sewers	66,267.09	
		272,830.12
Discount on sale of Treasury Bills		1,375.00
		$581,172.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Liabilities—	
Debenture Debt	$357,771.93
Capital Surplus	223,400.26
	$581,172.19

ASSETS.

Revenue Assets—		
Cash on hand	3,519.76	
Cash in Bank	3,500.23	
Arrears of Taxes	88,590.76	
Lands sold for Taxes 1913-14	3,6[illegible]7.32	
Lands sold for Taxes 1915	7,653.61	
Lands sold for Taxes 1916	19,377.64	
Accounts receivable, per list	2,458.30	
Sewer Connection accts. receivable	290.05	
Waterworks accounts receivable	741.23	
Mortgage, Thompson	103.00	
Agreement for Sale, Cement Builders	2,500.00	
Insurance unexpired	111.77	
		132,503.67
		$713,675.86

LIABILITIES.

Revenue Liabilities—			
Accounts payable, per list		$ 16,749.53	
Bills payable, Bank Montreal		28,000.00	
Bills payable Merchants Bank Account Sewer		336.44	
Treasury Bills		55,000.00	
Treasury Bills, Interest		74.89	
Debenture Principal, unpaid		3,00[illegible].55	
Debenture interest unpaid		2,171.72	
Sinking Fund		35.95	
Suspense		844.13	
Revenue Surplus—			
Reserve	$16,000.00		
Surplus	10,281.46	26,281.46	
			132,503.67
			$713,675.86

We hereby certify that we have audited the Books of Account and Vouchers of the City of Red Deer for the eight months ending December 31st, 1916; and that the above Balance Sheet is true and correct as shown by the said Books of Account at that date, and in our opinion presents a correct view of the affairs of the City of Red Deer.

(Signed) BALDWIN, DOW AND BOWMAN, Chartered Accountants.

Edmonton, Alta., January 29th, 1917.

DOMINION WAR LOANS

The distributing organization of our Bond Department, together with our Stock Exchange membership, enables us to place at the investors' disposal unexcelled facilities for buying and selling of Dominion Loans.

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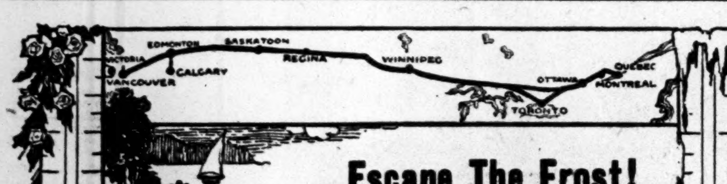

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NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

REVIEW OF THE BOND MARKET FOR YEAR 1916

Continuation of E. R. Wood's Analysis of Past Year's Business.

CONDITIONS MONTH BY MONTH

An Interesting Retrospect of Outstanding Events of the Year in the Field of Government and Municipal Borrowing.

By E. R. Wood, President Dominion Securities Corporation.

General optimism and the usual heavy dividend disbursements started January off with a brisk bond market. Heavy cash payments were made on January 3rd by War Loan purchasers to take advantage of the discount. Substantial advances took place in the prices of Municipal bonds in particular, due partly to the scarcity of offerings and partly to the superabundance of funds seeking investment. Even copious liquidation of Canadian securities by London failed to stop the advance in prices. War loan bonds rose steadily, while the larger Ontario Cities, as the weeks passed, sold on even a higher yield basis. The announcement of the taxation of profits by the Minister of Finance in February did not materially affect the bond market, while stocks continued their upward trend.

Anxiety Over Mexico.

In March there was some slackening in the American demands for our securities, due to anxiety there over the political situations with Germany and Mexico. This, however, did not prevent the Dominion of Canada's $75,000,000 American Loan from being a great success. These bonds have sold at a substantial premium ever since, despite the many vicissitudes of the market there.

The period of April to June was particularly marked by the large amount of Provincial Government issues made, almost every Province borrowing in the American market in that interval. Even the Colony of Newfoundland for the first time in its history entered the United States as a borrower, successfully placing $5,000,000 three year 5's. Competition among investment houses, both Canadian and American, for these various issues resulted in very high prices being paid—in some instances a premium over a 5 per cent. basis—with the result that redistribution was somewhat slow.

London Liquidation.

At this time the British Chancellor of the Exchequer instituted a super-income tax against the non-depositors of specified American securities. This reduced to a considerable extent London liquidation of Canadian securities, the owners naturally preferring to retain these securities and let their American holdings go. During July and August the American demand for Canadian bonds became very uncertain, owing to the acuteness of the Mexican situation, but steadied after Allied successes, though the volume purchased was relatively small.

Considerable prominence was given at this time to the proposed refunding operations by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the City of Winnipeg, with a view to replacing some of their Sterling loans in London by currency issues in the United States. While the British Treasury endeavored to facilitate this procedure by fixing deposit prices, the low figure failed to attract many bonds, and in the absence of the Super-tax the securities were not forthcoming on the scale expected.

Refunding Plans.

It may here be pointed out, too, that while prima facie such refunding appears good business, authorities are by no means agreed that the operation is profitable to the original borrower to the extent the public have inferred. Higher interest charges, sinking fund complications and uncertainty as to interest rates ten years hence, doubtless are questions to which government and municipal authorities are giving consideration before embarking on similar operations. One important effect of the publicity given in the American Press to such refunding operations, was to greatly unsettle the American market at the time, as naturally the investor there was led to believe he would have the opportunity of purchasing our premier grade securities at bargain prices—a hope which was, of course, not realized. Moreover, the American investor was not particularly responsive because of the increasingly attractive terms offered him by the various European and South American borrowers at that time. This tendency was particularly noticeable in the latter part of August and September while within Canada, anticipation of the new Dominion War Loan caused all buying to fall off.

Second War Loan.

The record breaking War Loan subscription of $200,000,000 in response to the Finance Minister's request for $100,000,000 was a great stimulus to the bond market and a wonderful tribute to the practical patriotism of the Canadian people. Special mention may be properly made here of the splendid work of the bond dealers throughout the Dominion, the success of the issue being in a large measure due to their energetic and unselfish efforts—unselfish, firstly, because in their efforts to popularize the loan they freely spent the commission allowed them; and secondly, because they enthusiastically co-operated in diverting to the War Loan many millions that otherwise would have meant profitable transactions to themselves.

November witnessed the recurrence of high bidding for our Canadian municipals, the Cities of Toronto and Montreal realizing splendid prices as a result of keen competition. Considerable interest developed in Russian rouble bonds, owing to the speculative possibilities of Russian exchange and the activities of certain houses in presenting these securities.

British Borrowing.

Toward the end of November J. P. Morgan & Co., announced the intended borrowing by Great Britain and France in the American market on short term Treasury Bills, and had actually completed substantial transactions, when the Federal Reserve Board issued a public statement practically warning American banking institutions against such investment. While well intended, the procedure adopted by the Board was much criticised both at home and abroad. Great Britain and France immediately requested the withdrawal of the offerings, and a decline in all foreign bonds followed in the American market. This, however, did not prevent the Province of Ontario from successfully disposing of $2,000,000 of bonds in early December at a good price in the United States, though the market there became gradually more unsettled. When, therefore, the peace suggestions of the Central Powers were made public (followed almost immediately by President Wilson's "Peace" Note) a panic in the New York Stock Exchange ensued, stocks fell from ten to twenty points, while the bonds of the belligerent European countries receded substantially. Similarly on our Canadian Exchanges, stock values fell in sympathy, but Canadian bonds, both here and in New York, held firm. Financially speaking, therefore, 1916 closed with many a stock speculator heavy of heart and light of pocket, but with investors in Canadian bonds generally happy and awaiting with confidence the developments of the New Year.

Features of the Week

Reports for the week received from a number of Canadian bond dealers indicate that the quietness that has pervaded the market for some time back is still as pronounced as ever. What business is being done is largely in Anglo-French bonds and the new United Kingdom notes. Domestic issues are decidedly quiet. Bond houses are already engaged in making preparations for the next war loan and it is understood that a committee of dealers waited on the Finance Minister this week to present their views on the subject. Opinion is divided in bond circles as to the possible effect of the entry of the United States into the war. Some dealers incline to the view that as the yield on Canadian issues is relatively high there will always be a good demand for our bonds across the line. Others question the capacity of the United States, in view of possible immense war borrowings, to absorb many Canadian issues.

VERDUN SELLS LARGE ISSUE ON WEDNESDAY

Last Week's Vancouver Sale Reported to be Still in Doubt.

KINGSTON WAS A BORROWRE

Number of Sales During the Week Has Been Limited and New Offerings Continue Docidedly Scarce.

The most important sale of the week was that by the city of Verdun on Wednesday. The Council disposed of an issue of $250,000, 10-year, 5½ per cent. bonds to the Montreal bond house of Hanson Bros. The sale price was 97.05. The issue consists of gold bonds payable in Verdun, Montreal and New York.

The city of Kingston came into the market early in the week and invited tenders for an issue of $60,000 bonds, bids to be considered on Thursday. At time of writing the result of the sale had not yet been announced.

Bridgeburg Sells Locally.

The town of Bridgeburg sold this week to E. and E. J. Hawkins, local investors, an issue of $8,500, 6 per cent., 15-instalment, road bonds. Tenders were not formally invited, but several bond houses submitted offers. The issue was placed at $100 premium. Following is the list of tenders:—

A. E. Ames & Co.	$8,664.00
E. and E. J. Hawkins	8,600.00
C. H. Burgess & Co.	8,524.00
R. C. Matthews & Co.	8,563.75
George Tait,	8,500.00

Two Sales of Sandwiches.

Both the town of Sandwich and the township of Sandwich South sold bonds recently. The former disposed of three blocks, of six per cent. bonds, of which $5,428.12 were 10-instalment; $5,659.28 were 15-instalment and $25,287 were 10-instalment. The issue was awarded to Brent-Noxon & Co.

The Sandwich South issue also consisted of three blocks—$2,000, 5 per cent., 10-instalment, local improvement bonds; $2,007.05, 6 per cent., 7-instalment drainage debentures and $5,253.87, 6 per cent., 10-instalment drainage debentures. The successful tenderers were C. H. Burgess & Co. Following is the list of tenders, the first two being rejected on account of the inclusion of conditions which the township did not wish to accept:—

Imperial Bank (reject)	$9,333.00
Stimson & Co. (reject)	9,329.18
C. H. Burgess & Co. (award)	9,304.00
Wood, Gundy & Co.	9,287.00
W. L. McKinnon & Co.	9,265.00
Macneill & Young	9,261.88
Brent, Noxon & Co.	9,256.00
Mulholland, Bird & Graham	9,251.00
R. C. Matthews	9,171.00
Canada Bond Corporation	9,160.81

L. G. Board Sale.

The sale of school district and rural telephone company bonds on Tuesday by the Local Government Board. Regina, resulted as follows:—Holbeck S.D., $1,800, to W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Malden S.D., $1.200, to Goldman & Co.; Shamrock S.D., $1,000, to W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Wolf Willow S.D., $1,500, to W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Luton R. T. Co., $750, to Nay & James, Regina. The schools were 7 per cent., 10-instalments, and the telephone issue, 7 per cent., 15-instalments.

The Vancouver Sale.

The sale of one, two, and three-year notes last week by the city of Vancouver amounted to $1,700,000, not $3,000,000, as announced in early despatches from that city. The total was made up of $200,000 one-year notes; $200,000 two-year notes, and the balance in three-year notes, all bearing interest at 5½ per cent. and issued against arrears of 1916 taxes.

The tenders received and considered were as follows:—

Lumbermen's Trust Co.	98.51
Wolverton & Co.	97.75
Spitzer, Rorick & Co.	97.75
A. F. Bernstein	96.02
Terry Briggs & Co. and Edward Brown & Co.	97.25

The issue was awarded tentatively to the Lumbermen's Trust Co., Seattle, on the understanding that they would be given four days in which to approve the tax roll against which the notes are being issued.

The company later asked for more time, naming February 20 as the limit for consideration of the roll, but this concession the city refused to grant, and the sale accordingly fell through. The issue was then awarded to Spitzer, Rorich & Co. at 97.75.

R.C. Matthews & Co.

Government and Municipal Bonds

C.P.R. BUILDING TORONTO

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation

BONDS

R. A. Daly & Co.

Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.

Toronto

TENDERS WANTED.

Owen Sound, Ont.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED Tenders will be received up to three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, February 19th, 1917, for the following Debentures of the Corporation of Owen Sound. These Debentures are all payable at the end of twenty years, from the date of issue. Interest payable half-yearly at the Union Bank, Owen Sound.

Local Improvement By-law 1771, $387,217, interest 5%.

Local Improvement By-law 1772, $882,286, interest 5%.

Local Improvement By-law 1773, $50,361, interest 5½%.

Local Improvement By-law 1774, $229,514, interest 5½%.

Delivery and funds Owen Sound.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. All tenders to be so marked and addressed to the undersigned.

A. F. ARMSTRONG, Town Treasurer.

Owen Sound, Feb. 6th, 1917.

PRICE NOT EXCESSIVE.

Former Proprietors of St. John's Waterworks Get $112,750.

The Court of Review at Montreal last week confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court, rendered by the late Mr. Justice Charbonneau, awarding Dame Georgette Roy, et in, et al, former proprietress of the waterworks at St. John's, Quebec, $112,750 for their properties expropriated by the town. The town had offered $50,730 for the waterworks, but the owners wanted $408,380. They were awarded $112,750, and the municipality appealed, but the award was sustained on all points. It was determined that the value of the waterworks was $112,750, of which sum $100,000 was held to represent the material value of the works, and the balance of $12,750 was allowed as compensation for the net revenues from the works for the period of 12 years—that is to say, from 1912, the date of the expropriation, until 1922, the year in which the exclusive privileges under the charter of the waterworks will expire.

The Sarnia Board of Trade has asked the City Council that exemption from taxes be granted for a year on all new houses built in the city. Owing to the high cost of materials, some builders have given up building houses and as the need for more dwellings is becoming acute, it was thought that the tax concession might induce them to get busy again.

$39,000
CITY OF MONTREAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSION

(Issued by Ste. Clotilde)

5½% Bonds

Due: 1953. **Denomination: $1,000.**

Ste. Clotilde is one of the School Municipalities of Montreal which have been annexed to the Montreal Catholic School Commission during the last Session of Parliament.

By this annexation these Bonds have become the direct obligation of the Montreal Commission, which has assumed all assets and liabilities of Ste. Clotilde.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

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Government and Municipal Bonds

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Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto

Cable Address: Blakes, Toronto.
General Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, National Trust Company, Limited, etc.

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Baldwin, Dow & Bowman, Jackson Block

TORONTO
Rutherford Williamson & Co., 86 Adelaide Street, East.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

MONTREAL
W. J. Francis & Co. - 232 St. James St.

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Real Estate Mortgages afford investors the maximum of security. More than twenty-eight million dollars of this Corporation's investments are in first mortgages on carefully selected improved real estate securities. It is in these that the funds entrusted to our care by our Debenture-holders are invested, thus assuring

SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL AND CERTAINTY OF INTEREST

That the conservative investor of small means may be afforded the advantages of this most desirable security, we issue our debentures in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards. Don't wait till you have accumulated more money. If you have a hundred dollars to invest, write us for particulars.

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Paid-up Capital - $ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - 5,000,000.00
Investments - 32,264,782.81

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61 Yonge St. TORONTO

FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

MANY CHANGES ASKED BY B. C. MUNICIPALITIES

Want Relief From Soldiers' Relief Act Passed Last Year.

ARREARS OF SOLDIERS' TAXES

Rate of Interest on Taxes in Arrears Under Consideration and Increase from Eight to Fifteen Per Cent. Asked for.

Last week the executive committee of the Union of British Columbia municipalities waited on the Provincial Government and asked consideration of several requests for changes in the municipal law of the province, in conformity with resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the Union at Vernon.

One of the principal requests of the union was for a pronouncement by the Government on the application of the Soldiers' Relief Act to matters affecting assessment and the levying of taxes. As it stands, the Act makes it uncertain whether a municipality has the right to sell lands owned by soldiers, who are in arrears for taxes, or, if lands are sold, and are not redeemed, whether the municipality can give the purchaser a good title. The union asked that the Act should not apply to assessments or taxation.

Advances Are Asked

It was also urged that there should be some system whereby a municipality would know when the soldier's property came within the scope of the Act, and that any such owner who does not notify the municipality that he claims the protection of the Act should not be entitled to it. Further, the Government was asked to advance seventy-five per cent. of the amount that is in arrears of soldiers' taxes, the argument of the union being that the municipalities did not make the Act, but the Government did; also, it was suggested that municipalities should not be required to sell a soldier's land for tax arrears until one year after the war, and then from the proceeds pay back the Government advance. In case there are two owners, one on active service, the municipality is to have the right to proceed against the other.

Railway Exemptions.

In connection with the taxation of railway property, the Government was asked to make it a stipulation that when any extension of time was asked by the railway companies for the construction of their lines, they should be required to forego their right of exemption from taxation except on lands actually being used for railway purposes. As an instance of the companies' exemptions, it was pointed out that the Pacific Great Eastern owns eight hundred acres in North Vancouver, on which it pays no taxes.

Tax Delinquency.

Request was made that sales of land in arrears for taxes might be made at any time without waiting for a formal sale and that the rate of interest on arrears should be raised from 8 per cent. to 15 per cent. Under the present system of tax sales, the rate of interest is held to be too low to attract buyers and with a sale once a year, many persons who do not happen to have funds at the time are unable to bid.

Among the matters on which changes of legislation were asked were the following:—

Municipal elections to be held earlier in order that the new boards may take office at the beginning of the year.

The right of a municipality to abandon expropriation proceedings which it does not desire to proceed with when it is willing to pay for actual damage to the owners;

In view of the cumbrous municipal act now in force, that a commission be appointed to draft a new act in which will be incorporated all matters affecting municipalities;

Exemption of church holdings from taxation. On this point the union, at its last meeting, reversed its former position and by a midnight vote of 23 to 21, declared for exemption.

Extension of the term of office of mayor and aldermen from one to two years;

The abolition of the Provincial Government tax on moving picture concerns and the power to be given the municipalities to tax;

Power to make rebates in taxes upon lands within the municipal limits held as agricultural land, even if subdivided.

PLANS UPSET.

Manitoba's Budget Will Have to be Revised.

Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, announced on Tuesday that he would have to postpone the bringing down of the budget, which was to have been tabled on Thursday. Owing to the possible entry of the United States into the war, Mr. Brown fears that the province may experience some difficulty in obtaining funds arranged for in the United States. The whole budget arrangement, which had been completely worked out, is upset in consequence and a new budget will have to be prepared. The sudden change in the financial situation makes it practically impossible for the Government to secure the money it requires for capital expenditure and the completion of the Parliament Buildings may have to be postponed.

WINNIPEG'S REFUNDING.

Bill Introduced to Amend Sinking Fund Requirements.

The refunding debentures which the city of Winnipeg has sold in New York run for ten years. The law requires that a sinking fund should be provided to retire them at the end of that period. As this would mean a burdensome contribution every year, an amendment is being sought relieving the city of the necessity of having to cover the full value of the debentures in the ten years. As it is quite probable the debentures would have to be renewed at maturity, the need of keeping up a sinking fund to the full value of the debentures is relieved.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient, THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

Feb. 19, Renfrew County.—$100,000 for patriotic purposes, in ten-year, 5½% debentures. Robert J. Roney, County Clerk, Pembroke, Ont.

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED.

Oakville.—Ratepayers carried by-law on Jan. 22, granting concessions to the Acme Tire & Rubber Co. Vote was 116 to 44.

Grimsby.—Ratepayers carried by-law on Jan. 18, granting loan of $6,000 to the Metal Craft Co.

Leeds-Grenville County.—$40,000 grant to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, passed by the county council, Jan. 25.

West Garafraxa Township.—$7,776 to provide for drainage work. Provisionally adopted, December 1, 1916.

Lincoln County.—$10,000 to repay Imperial Bank for money advanced for the construction of a road. Provisionally adopted. Will be finally passed March 19.

Brigden.—$4,000 for the construction of a plant for the reduction and distribution of hydro-electric power, carried by the ratepayers Feb. 5.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON.

Feb. 17, Hearnfield, S.D., Man.—$2,750 for the purchase of site, erection and furnishing of school house.

Feb. 12, Orillia.—$18,000 to provide money for the completion and furnishing of new municipal building.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of debenture applications granted by the Local Government Board during the week Jan. 29th to Feb. 2nd:

School Districts. — Briercrest, $2,500; Brookland, $1,500; Mabel Hill, $1,200.

The following debentures have been reported sold during the week, Jan. 29th to Feb. 2nd:

School Districts. — Whitemud, $1,600. Goldman & Co.; Caithness No. 3,824, $1,600, W. L. McKinnon & Co.

Rural Telephone Co.s.—Starr's Point, $800, Miss K. Spencer, Qu'Appelle; Iron Springs, $6,000, Nay & James, Regina; Mortlach, N.E., $2,500, Goldman & Co., Regina.

BOND SALES.

$850 Asbestos, 72 to 70; $500 Bell Telephone at 99; $1,500 Can. Cottons at 82 to 80; $2,600 Cedar Rapids at 90; $2,000 Dominion Coal at 94; $3,000 Dominion Iron at 87; $7,000 Dominion Textile, Series A, at 98; $1,000 Dominion Textile, Series B, at 99½; $1,000 Elec. Development at 92½ to 92¼; $2,500 Montreal Trams. Debs. at 75; $1,000 Quebec Ry. at 68; $8,500 Rio Janeiro at 85¾; $100 Sherwin-Williams at 99¼; $5,000 Steel of Canada at 97; $33,500 Wayagamack at 88¾ to 85; $238,300 War Loan at 98½ to 97; $153,700 New War Loan at 98¾ to 97½.

CITY OF RED DEER IMPROVES ITS POSITION

Liquid Assets Show Considerable Increase for the Year.

TAXES IN ARREARS INCREASE

Statement Shows Increased Surplus Both in Capital Account and in Revenue Account.

"Except for the large amount of arrears in taxes," writes A. T. Stephenson, secretary-treasurer of Red Deer, "our financial position is sound. Quite a large number of our property owners have enlisted in the Canadian forces and some in the French, and of course we cannot collect taxes on their property, even if we wished to, and that fact helps to make our arrears of taxes as large as they are. We are going to enter suit for arrears in many cases and try to get the amount reduced before the end of the year."

Tax arrears, as shown in the financial statement for 1916, just published, amount to $88,590, which compares with $72,103 at the end of 1915. Lands sold for taxes in the four years, 1913-16, amount to $30,658, a sum that is carried as a revenue asset. Total revenue or liquid assets amount to $132,503, which compares with $92,214 at December 31, 1915.

Accounts Payable Reduced.

Accounts payable have been reduced during the year from $22,412 to $16,749, and bills payable from $60,053 to $28,336. Tax arrears, however, have had to be met by an issue of $55,000 treasury bills, which appear in the statement as a revenue liability. Notwithstanding, the revenue surplus now totals $26,281, which compares with $8,111 at the end of 1915. This demonstrates the truth of Mr. Stephenson's statement that, were it not for the tax arrears, the town would be in a very satisfactory condition financially.

There is very little change to note in the position of the city's capital assets and liabilities. The former are shown as $581,172 and the latter as $357,771, leaving a capital surplus of $223,400. These figures compare with $589,715, $367,104, and $222,927 for 1915.

Quick Work.

Mr. Stephenson reports that last year a charter amendment was secured providing that the assessment should be made in the fall. This was done and the assessment notices were sent out before the end of 1916 for the 1917 rates. The Court of Revision was held in January and all appeals were cleared up. The estimates for 1917 have been passed, the rate for the year struck and many of the tax notices have already been sent out. Early this month all will have been in the hands of the taxpayers. This example of expedition on the part of Red Deer is most commendable and might with advantage be imitated by other cities.

A USEFUL TABLE.

Toronto Bond House Tabulates All the Recent Foreign Issues in U.S.

The Canadian investing public has been interested for some time back in the succession of bond issues made in the United States market by European countries and cities, notably Great Britain, France and Russia. The number of these issues has been steadily multiplying until to-day they aggregate quite a fair total. Including issues by Canada and Newfoundland, there are now upward of two dozen of these different governmental and city securities in the market.

A useful service has been rendered by the Toronto bond house of Kerr, Flemming & Co. in preparing and publishing a large table in which the essential facts concerning all these issues are set forth in convenient arrangement.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Date.	Place, Purpose and Purchaser.	Rate.	Term.	Amount.	Price.
Feb. 2—					
	Saskatchewan Schools, various	7%	10-ins.	$ 3,200	......
	Saskatchewan Phones, various	7%	15-ins.	9,300	......
	Sandwich South T'p., Burgess	5%	10-ins.	2,000	100.47
		6%	7-ins.	2,007	100.47
		6%	10-ins	5,253	100.47
Feb. 5—	Sandwich, town, Brent, Noxon	6%	10-ins.	30,715	......
		6%	15-ins.	5,659	......
	Bridgeburg, roads, locally	6%	15-ins.	8,500	101.18
		5½%	10-yr.	250,000	97.05
Feb. 6—	Verdun, P.Q., Hanson Bros.				
	Total			$316,634	

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Government, Municipal and School Bonds

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Manager, E. A. Ouimet
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JAN. 9, 1917 FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

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Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO London, Eng.

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CUSTOMS TARIFF—Revised to date.

Heaton's Annual is the Standard Authority on the Canadian Customs Tariff.

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS—A gazetteer of all Commercial Towns in Canada. (Railway connections, hotels in order of merit, banks, industries, population, etc.).

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION—An invaluable compendium of Commercial and General information, revised to date. Up-to-date encyclopedia of Canadian Resources.

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This service is free to subscribers, but inquirers should enclose stamp reply.

Municipal Bond Sales for 1916

COMPILED, REVISED AND TABULATED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS

¶ A list of original purchasers, price and income basis of the Municipal Bonds sold in 1916, showing purpose, amount, interest rate and maturity of each issue. The names of the borrowing States, Counties, Cities, etc., are arranged alphabetically by States.

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The Authority on Municipal Bonds
25 WEST BROADWAY NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

held its twenty-fourth Annual Meeting on February 6th, 1917.

Attention is drawn to the following Statements:

Business issued, 1916	**$ 25,575,373**
Increase for the year	1,117,444
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1916	**133,016,448**
Increase for the year	13,550,381
Income for 1916	**5,594,041**
Increase for the year	814,551
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1916	**21,702,570**
Increase for the year	2,498,024

The expense rates were lowered in 1916, and the interest rate was maintained at over 7½%. In addition to the actuarial reserves, the balance sheet shows, in surplus, capital and special funds, the sum of $4,433,759, being over 20% of the assets.

The Company is continuing in 1917 the same liberal scale of profits, for which it has been noted. Write for full report and profit booklet.

HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

MUTUAL LIFE CO. MAKES BIG GAIN IN ASSURANCES

Now Has Business of Over $109,000,000 in Force.

LARGE NEW ASSURANCES

Is Able to Add Large Sum to Invested Assets After Paying All Claims and Increases Surplus by Good Margin.

The assets of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, as shown in the annual report presented to the policyholders last week, disclose a similar change in the character of the company's investments to that displayed in the reports of other life companies. That is to say, there has been a large increase in the holdings of bonds and debentures and a small increase in the amount loaned on mortgages on real estate. The Mutual Life has still a preponderating portion of its funds invested in mortgages, but if the policy of the past year is continued, it will not be long before investments in bonds and debentures will equal the mortgage loans.

The figures are illuminating. Whereas at the end of 1915 the company's mortgage loans had reached the large total of $14,398,500, at the end of 1916, the sum placed in this way was $14,999,079, an increase of only $600,000. On the other hand, bonds and mortgages, which at the end of 1915 stood at $6,698,227, were increased during the year to $8,292,106, a gain of nearly $1,600,000.

Borrowing on Policies.

It is interesting to note that there has been a very small increase in the amount of money loaned on policies. At the end of 1915 the sum of $3,833,002 was placed in this way. At the end of 1916 it had only increased to $4,022,377, or less than $200,000. This condition is obviously most satisfactory from the insurance standpoint.

Total assets now stand at $29,361,963, a gain of $2,420,246 over the previous year. This gain is represented by the increase in the company's investments in mortgages, bonds and debentures, the other items in the statement of assets being practically stationary.

Passing now to the company's income, it is seen that there has been a healthy increase in both the return from investments and premium payments. The former has increased from $1,448,219 to $1,621,267 and the latter from $3,524,562 to $3,992,005, a combined gain of $640,491.

Death Payments.

Out of this income there was disbursed in death and disability claims $834,299, or nearly $100,000 more than in 1915, when this item accounted for $745,701. War claims naturally played a greater part in the company's business last year and an increase was to be expected in this item. This condition is still more strongly emphasized when attention is directed to the statement of unadjusted death claims in the table of liabilities. This item amounted to $105,980 at the end of 1915. It stood at $336,788 at the end of 1916, indicating that a good many claims have accrued on war account.

Other Disbursements.

There was paid in matured endowments the sum of $592,965, a substantial increase over 1915, when $439,730 was paid on this account. Surrendered policies accounted for payments of $365,331, comparing with $338,680 in 1915. Dividends paid to policy holders out of surplus were also greater, amounting to $654,153, against $502,310 in 1915. Total payments to policyholders were thus increased from $2,035,813 to $2,456,607. There was also an increase in expense of management, including taxes, the amounts for 1915 and 1916 being $815,163 and $888,365, respectively. Notwithstanding these enlarged disbursements, there was sufficient income to admit of adding $2,420,246 to the company's invested assets.

During the year the re-insurance reserve has been increased from $21,174,359 to $22,814,794, while the reserve for unreported death claims has been enlarged from $10,000 to $25,000, a wise precaution. The surplus now stands at $4,595,151, a gain of $341,907 over 1915. Altogether, the position of the company is entirely satisfactory and policyholders may congratulate themselves on the fine showing made during 1916.

AETNA LIFE.

Company Issues $121,743,164 of New Business During 1916.

With an increase of life insurance in force of $59,586,557 for the year, the Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., now has the enormous total of $467,545,656 of business in force. During 1916, new life insurance to an amount of $121,743,164 was issued, or practically one-third of the total business in force on December 31, 1915. The company's assets have meanwhile expanded from $124,238,552 to $131,298,624, and its income from $21,409,798 to $25,745,306. Payments to policyholders during the year amounted to the huge total of $17,971,431. The policyholders' surplus now stands at $18,985,333, which is an increase of $1,008,120 over that of the preceding year.

IMPERIAL GUARANTEE.

Does Enlarged Business During the Year Just Passed.

Policies issued by the Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company, Toronto, during 1916, totalled 13,250 of a value of $34,107,135, on which premiums amounted to $267,770. This compares with 12,670 policies for $32,944,860, with premiums of $260,377, in 1915, and 13,388 policies for $33,593,513, with premiums of $298,479, in 1914. These figures indicate a return, during 1916, to the more active conditions of 1914.

In the meantime, interest earnings have been steadily increasing, as the company's assets grow. For 1916 they were $18,486, comparing with $17,145 in 1915, and $16,138 in 1914. Assets are now valued at $447,933, of which the bulk are invested in bonds and debentures. The sum of $5,000 has been added to the contingent reserve fund, bringing that fund up to $15,000, while the reserve for filed and unfiled claims has been enlarged from $23,248 to $33,836. Surplus over all liabilities now stands at $86,030, as compared with $77,888 at the end of 1915, which is an eminently satisfactory showing.

OPEN NEW DEPARTMENT

Soldiers' Insurance Has Reached Large Proportions in Toronto.

An office that will be devoted exclusively to the business of looking after soldiers' insurance has been opened on the third floor of the City Hall, Toronto, as a branch of the City Treasurer's Department.

The work of looking after the details of the insurance placed by the city on Toronto soldiers' overseas has been constantly increasing. With the new office accommodation this will be systematized and a card index installed. Mr. George Moore, of the City Treasurer's Department, will be in charge and will have a staff of three clerks to assist him.

GREAT WEST LIFE.

Annual Meeting Was Held in Winnipeg Last Wednesday.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Great West Life Assurance Co., whose annual meeting was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday, shows new business issued last year amounting to $25,575,373, compared with $24,457,929 in 1915, a substantial increase of $1,117,444. Business in force at the end of the year amounted to $133,016,448, an increase of $13,550,381, or nearly 11½ per cent. Income for the year amounted to $5,594,041, an increase of $814,551, or over 17 per cent. Assets now total $21,702,570, against $19,704,545 the year previous.

A fuller analysis of the company's statement will be made in next week's issue of the POST.

In the annual report of the Division of Chemistry, Dominion Experimental Farms, Frank T. Shutt, M.A., D.Sc., Dominion chemist, states that after investigations carried on for a number of years it has been conclusively shown that sugar beets of excellent quality can be grown in many widely distant portions of the Dominion.

It is reported to be the general opinion in Kingston that the city's tax rate this year will be 30 mills, an increase of two mills over the 1916 rate.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE CO'S REPORT SHOWS STRENGTH

Character of Investments Has Changed Considerably During Year.

DEATH LOSSES FAVORABLE

The Ratio of Expense to Income is Altered Very Slightly from that of the Previous Year.

Careful examination of the annual statement of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company presented at the annual meeting last week, gives every indication that the company is in a strong position. The income for the year reached the total of $4,659,641, which compares with $4,387,763 in 1915. Of this income, $3,373,598 was derived from receipts on premium account and $1,286,043 from interest, dividends, rents and profits on the sale of securities. The proportions, reduced to a percentage, and compared with the 1915 experience, stand as follows:—

	1915	1916
Premium Income	73.7%	72.4%
Other Income	26.3%	27.6%
	100.0%	100.0%

The foregoing indicates that the company's investments are in a most satisfactory condition and that, comparatively speaking, the income from them is increasing even more rapidly than the premium income. That this is the case, in view of the pronounced change in the character of these investments, is interesting. The report shows that during the year holdings of bonds, debentures, and other securities have increased by $2,357,075 to $8,859,261, whereas mortgage loans on real estate have declined from $8,717,396 to $8,529,924. As a rule a somewhat lower yield is to be anticipated from bonds and debentures than from mortgage loans, so that it speaks well for the skill with which the funds of the company are being invested that the yield is being so well maintained. The change in the character of the investments may be illustrated in the following table:—

	1915	1916
First Mortgages	42%	27%
Stocks, Bonds and Debs.	28	39
Policy Loans	16	15
Cash	4	2
Other Assets	10	7
	100%	100%

There was paid to policyholders during 1916, the sum of $1,782,380, of which $588,972 was expended in the settlement of death claims. The 1915 payment to policyholders amounted to $1,824,161, with death claims of $606,490. Unsettled death losses at December 31, 1915, were $209,832, whereas the similar item at the end of 1916 was $309,644, or only $100,000 greater. These figures indicate that the Manufacturers' Life is not suffering at all severely from losses arising from the war.

The Expense Ratio.

All other expenditures for the year amounted to $973,709, which compares with $892,397 in 1915, or an increase of $81,311. The ratio of expense to income in the two years is therefore just about the same, being 20.3 per cent. in 1915, and 20.9 per cent. in 1916. Having in view the very considerably enlarged business done during the year, the fact that the company has been able to handle it at such a slightly increased relative cost, speaks well for the management.

Policy and annuity reserves have been increased during the year from $17,337,011 to $18,659,352, and the special reserve account to provide for any excess mortality due to the war has been enlarged from $100,000 to $225,000. After providing for all other liabilities, including a sum of $311,584, apportioned to dividends to policyholders payable in 1917, the surplus over all liabilities stands at $2,527,835, an increase of $273,180 for the year.

In last Saturday's session of Parliament, Sir Thomas White informed Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, in answer to a question, that British and French war loan coupons were not exempt from taxation.

Western Assurance Company

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Reserve Fund .... £1,960,000 Together £3,960,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £4,000,000
Total Capital and Reserve £7,960,000

Head Office: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

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Arthur P. Blake, Esq.; The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chichester; John Dennistoun, Esq.; Hugh D. Flower, Esq.; Charles A. Galton, Esq.; S. R. Livingston-Learmonth, Esq.; William R. Mewburn, Esq.; The Hon. A. R. Mills, M.P.; Robert C. Nesbitt, Esq.; Frederick G. Parbury, Esq.; Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.
Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.

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Assets, Over - - - $ 2,500,000.00
Losses Paid Since Organization Over - - [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

FEW BARGAINS ARE OFFERING IN REAL ESTATE

Cradock Simpson's Annual Review Was Issued This Week.

PROPERTY OWNERS HOLD ON

Expecting That Conditions Will Improve When War is Over—Money—Tenders Are Conservative.

The Cradock-Simpson Company, in the annual review of the Montreal real estate situation, state that the 1916 realty market showed little change from 1915, with prices being gradually scaled down because of owners who were obliged to meet the situation. It is pointed out in the review, however, that the majority of the owners are not disposed to sell, but are hoping that the situation will be materially improved after the war. For this reason the number of real bargains is rather limited.

The first improvement is expected in the renting situation, as there has been an increased demand for manufacturing properties. There is plentiful mortgage money, but very few good applications, the policy of the lenders being conservative.

The review reads as follows:—

Apart from the figures showing the number and amount of transfers and of building operations during the past year, there is not much to be said about real estate. The same dull condition of business that characterized the real estate market in 1915 continued during the year 1916 and the necessary process of liquidation has gone on quietly. Prices have been scaled down by degrees and property owners who were either anxious or obliged to sell were prepared to meet the situation; in many cases properties were sold for less than their real value and in some cases less than the assessed value.

Hold On and Wait.

The majority of real estate owners, who would under normal conditions be disposed to sell, are apparently confident that when the war is over things will re-establish themselves pretty quickly in Montreal, and their policy is to hold on and wait for the better times that are sure to come. There are, therefore, not so many real bargains offering as one would expect under the present circumstances.

The renting branch of the market is developing in somewhat better form than for the last few years, and the first improvement in real estate may be looked for in this direction. There has been an increased demand to rent manufacturing properties, which is likely to lead to future sales.

Mortgage loan money is fairly plentiful, but good applications are scarce. Lenders are disposed to be very conservative, both as regards the class and the margin of security. The prevailing rates of interest have been six and a half and seven per cent., but there are lenders who would accept a slightly lower rate if the applications are exceptionally good. Some of the Government war loans are sufficiently attractive to secure some of the money that would otherwise go into mortgages.

Real estate values are determined by so many conditions, some of them apparently remote, that it is hard to say what the immediate effect will be of the termination of the war and for the succeeding year or two. As regards general business throughout the country, opinions differ widely as to what will happen after the war is over. One would think that immigration, increased production, an awakened public conscience, national thrift and an increasing confidence in the resources and possibilities of Canada, would all tend to make the country prosperous.

In so far as real estate is concerned, the outlook is promising—speculative tendencies will be held in check; prices will be reasonable and based on earning power; and any improvement will be on wholesome, broad lines, governed somewhat by general business conditions throughout Canada, which, if good, as they are likely to be, will be reflected in Montreal city real estate values.

The number and amount of recorded sales of real estate in the city of Montreal during the last seven years are as follows:—

	No. of Sales.	Amount.
1910	6,125	$ 39,782,688
1911	9,196	68,555,141
1912	13,618	141,605,548
1913	12,441	108,814,103
1914	9,522	79,999,378
1915	6,757	43,274,277
1916	6,931	35,324,721

In Adjoining Municipalities.

In the adjoining municipailties of Westmount, Outremont, Maisonneuve, Verdun and Montreal West, registered sales during 1916 were as follows:—

	No. of Sales.	Amount.
Westmount	225	$2,474,196
Outremount	271	2,410,252
Maisonneuve	289	1,419,612
Verdun	267	862,000
Montreal West	83	247,795
Total	1,135	$7,413,861

The sales in these municipalities have also decreased considerably during the last five years, as the registered transfers in 1912 amounted to $23,632,410.

BRITISH MORTGAGE LOAN EARNED ABOUT 15 P.C.

Year's Operations Showed That Increase of Dividend to 9 Per Cent. Was Fully Justified.

The course of the directors of the British Mortgage Loan Company, of Ontario, in increasing the dividend rate from 8 to 9 per cent., in the face of war conditions was fully justified by the statement of the company's affairs for 1916 as presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting recently held. The net profits, after paying interest on debentures and deposits, commission, taxes, and operating expenses, as well as patriotic subscriptions, amounted to $67,373. This compared with $54,578 in the last report. On the company's capital it represented 14.9 per cent., as compared with 12.1 per cent. a year ago, and on the investments 8.7 per cent., as compared with 7.2 per cent. Dividends took $40,500, and $20,000 was added to the reserve fund, leaving a balance to be carried forward of $3,442 after allowing $2,305 for improvements to the company's building. The surplus now amounts to $7,000, and the reserve fund to $240,000, as compared with a capital stock paid up of $450,000. Following are comparative figures of the income account:—

Years	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Div.	% Profits Cap.	Earn. rate*
912	$448,430	$ 48,692	8	10.8	6.9
1913	449,450	50,277	8	11.1	6.9
1914	449,650	49,832	8	11.08	6.7
1915	4[illegible]0,000	54,578	8	12.1	7.2
1916	450,000	67,373	9	14.9	8.7

*Per cent. of capital, reserve and balance at credit of profit and loss.

The balance sheet shows that deposits have increased from $691,809 to $810,900, and debentures and accrued interest from $507,563 to $708,393, making total liabilities to the public $1,519,294, compared with $1,199,272. The surplus over all liabilities to the public, including capital stock, amounted to $817,250. The feature of the company's position from the investment standpoint is the large increase in holdings of high class assets, municipal and other debentures having rised from $73,873 to $342,687, while the change in mortgages on real estate from $1,818,406 to $1,920,250, indicates a comparatively small increase. Real estate and cash raised the total assets to $2,336,545, as compared with $1,990,931 a year ago.

Altogether, the company's showing may be considered as a remarkably good one and especially so considering the abnormal conditions prevailing. The president in his report called attention to the different features and placed emphasis upon the fact that, with very few exceptions, interest payments were promptly met and that no losses were sustained during the year.

JUDGMENT REDUCED.

Montreal Real Estate Dealer Gets Damages from Late Partner.

The $80,000 judgment obtained by S. P. Howard against his former partner, John Findlay, was last week reduced by the Court of Review, Montreal, to $20,000.

The original action was brought by Mr. Howard to recover damages because of Mr. Findlay's action in dissolving the real estate partnership between them before the time agreed upon. The lower court assessed these damages, or potential profits, at $80,000, the amount being fixed on the basis of profits that had been made by the firm during the two previous years. The contention of Mr. Findlay's counsel was that this amount was excessive, as the war had intervened and the real estate business as a consequence had suffered very seriously. The Court of Review upheld this contention and reduced the damages by $60,000, as stated.

SALES OF CROWN LANDS.

Not So Much Land Sold for Farm Purposes Last Year.

During the year 1915-16 some 98,209 acres of Ontario Crown Lands were sold for farming purposes, as compared with 146,307 acres for 1914-15. In 1915, in what is known as the Temiskaming and Hearst sections, 889 persons purchased farms, while for 1916 only 641 settlers secured holdings. Taken together this gives an average of 765 for each of the two years. But in 1913 and 1914 (prior to the period affected acutely by the war), the average was nearly 200 greater.

This falling off is almost wholly attributable to the war, a large percentage of those who might have been expected to settle having enlisted for active service. Over 400 settlers have been granted protection by virtue of enlistment, and where others have donned the uniform without taking the necessary precaution to advise the Department of Crown Lands, careful enquiries are made to prevent the claims of land-holders being cancelled.

To utilize the large areas of waste land that have been burnt over or are classified as untillable, the Department is endeavoring to encourage ranching. Practically the entire Trent Valley section is available for this use, and large tracts are only awaiting the arrival of the cattle man.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN
JAN. 9, 1917
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

CANADIAN S.K.F. COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1917, incorporating Allan Harrison MacCaffray, gentleman of the City of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, one of the United States of America; Percy Oscar Gordon Janes, gentleman; James Daniel Becking, student-at-law, John Sidney Smith, law clerk, and Edmund Almond, bookkeeper, all four of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture, purchase, sell, import or export, or otherwise deal in goods, wares and merchandise of any nature and description, particularly ball bearings and machines, apparatus and appliances useful or necessary in connection therewith; to sell, use or otherwise dispose of the same; to act as the agent for others in the purchase, sale or use of the same; (b) To acquire the good will, rights and property, and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation, carrying on a business similar in whole or in part to that of this company; to pay for the same in cash, the stock of this corporation, bonds or otherwise, to hold or in any manner dispose of the whole or any part of the property so purchased; to conduct in any manner the whole or any part of any business so acquired, and to exercise all the powers necessary or convenient in and about the conduct and management of such business; (c) To apply for, purchase, or in any manner to acquire, and to hold, own, use and operate, or to sell or in any manner dispose of, and to grant license or other rights in respect of, and in any manner deal with, any and all rights, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent or copyrights of the Dominion of Canada or other countries, or otherwise, and to work, operate or develop the same, and to carry on any business, manufacturing or otherwise which may be deemed directly or indirectly to effectuate these objects or any of them; (d) To guarantee, purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of, the shares of the capital stock of, or any bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness isued or created by any other corporation or corporations, country, nation or government, and while owner of said stock may exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon, to the same extent as natural persons might or could do; (e) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments and evidences of indebtedness; (f) To carry on any business similar in character to that expressly provided for herein, or useful for the extension or in the transaction thereof, whether manufacturing, merchandising, mining or otherwise; (g) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful objects; (h) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (i) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, if authorised so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present or represented by proxy, at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company; (j) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (k) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities in any companies which the company may have power to dispose of; (l) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books, pamphlets, and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (m) To do any or all of the things herein set forth as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in company with others. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian S. K. F. Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

KOPS BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1917, incorporating James Frederick Edgar, barrister-at-law; Lily Mae Lewis, stenographer, and Norman Robert Tyndall, draftsman, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; James Edward Maybee, of the Village of Port Credit, in the said Province of Ontario, patent solicitor and George Patrick Mackie, of Birch Cliff Post Office, in the said Province of Ontario, bookkeeper, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in corsets and wearing apparel in Canada and elsewhere; (b) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, and merchandise and materials used for the purpose of manufacturing corsets and wearing apparel; (c) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (d) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, good will, trade marks, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (e) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (f) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (g) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (h) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (i) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependants or connections, of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (j) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all of any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (k) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (l) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, branches, or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working management, carrying out or control thereof; (m) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (n) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (o) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company, having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (p) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (q) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (r) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (s) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; (t) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds, and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (u) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (v) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company, corporation, or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Kops Brothers, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, divided into 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, an the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE TRUSTS BUILDINGS, LIMITED.
(Corrected Notice.)

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1916, incorporating John Craig Stewart, barrister-at-law, Reginald Lancaster Pattison and William George Ryan, oil and gas operators, and Bessie Evelyn Daniels and Grace Alberta Jackson, stenographers, all of the City of Chatham, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, land, buildings and hereditaments of any tenure or description and any estate or interest therein and to turn the same to account as may seem expedient and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise encumber or dispose of, upon such terms as may seem desirable, the whole or any portion of such lands or other assets and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon; (b) To prepare building sites and to construct, reconstruct, alter, improve, own, operate, decorate, furnish and maintain offices, apartments, flats, houses, factories, warehouses, shops, gravel or sand pits, clay or mineral deposits, sewer or other underground works, pavements, buildings, works and conveniences of all kinds on any such lands or on lands owned by others and to consolidate, connect or subdivide properties or to act as agents for others in any of the foregoing matters; (c) To take and hold mortgages for any unpaid balance of the purchase money on any of the lands, buildings or structures so sold and to sell or otherwise dispose of the said mortgages; (d) To purchase for investment or as agent for others to acquire, exchange or otherwise deal in shares, stocks, debentures and bonds of other corporations carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company, and to invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (e) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee and otherwise assist in the performance of contracts or mortgages of persons, firms or corporations with which the company may have dealings and to assume and take over such mortgages or contracts on default; (f) To quarry, manufacture, deal in and sell all kinds of stone; (g) To manufacture, deal in and sell all kinds of lumber, brick, cement and building materials; (h) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell, assign, transfer, invest, trade and deal in, contractors' supplies and appliances, of every class and description; (i) To manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire machinery and any and all apparatus and tools necessary or useful in connection with the business of the company, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (j) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (k) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (l) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (m) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (n) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (o) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (p) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (q) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (r) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (s) Subject to section 5 of The Companies Act, R.S.C., 1906, chapter 79, to construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof; (t) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (u) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (v) To obtain any provisional order or Act of Parliament to enable the company to carry any of its business into effect or for effecting any modification of the company's constitution or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceeding or application which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the company's interests, and to procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place; (w) To adopt such means of making known the undertakings of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (x) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (y) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Trusts Buildings, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this [illegible] day of September, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

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THE GROWTH OF NORTHERN TRUST IS CONTINUED

The Assets Under Administration Are Greater by $1,600,000.

PROFITS A LITTLE SMALLER

Prevailing Conditions Have Had Their Effect Upon Earnings—Considerable Change in Assets Held.

With a further material increase in the amount of assets under administration at the end of 1916—a total of $12,927,162, which is over $1,600,000 greater than at the end of 1915 — shareholders of the Northern Trusts Company, with head office at Winnipeg, have been handed a generally satisfactory annual report, despite the fact that there has been some shrinkage in profits. That the latter has been the case finds ready explanation in the abnormal conditions which have prevailed. The total net, after deducting expenses of management, amounted to $154,112, as compared with $162,524 in 1915. The earnings were at the rate of 10.3 per cent. on capital and at the rate of 8.2 per cent. on investment, compared with a dividend paid of 8 per cent. Following are comparative figures:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Balance forward...	$290,887	$337,071	$129,594
Less War Tax on profits, 1915	......	......	6,572
	$290,887	$337,071	$123,022
Profits	166,092	162,524	154,112
	$456,979	$499,595	$277,134
Distribution—			
Dividends	$119,909	$120,000	$120,000
Reserve	......	250,000	50,000
Balance	337,070	129,595	107,135
	$456,979	$499,595	$277,135

From the foregoing it will be noted that the reserve fund at $250,000, established a year ago, has been increased to $300,000. In addition to this reserve there is the substantial balance of $107,135. The company's position, therefore, shows a total surplus of $307,135, as compared with $290,887 at the beginning of 1914, prior to the outbreak of the war. In view of the fact that dividends were in 1914 placed on an 8 per cent. basis and have since been maintained at that rate, this increase in the reserve holdings under the conditions which have prevailed is reassuring and indicates that, with a return to normal, the company should be in a very satisfactory position to continue developments on an even broader scale. The following indicates the company's earning record since 1912:

Year	Capital	Profits	% on Capital	Earn. Rate	Div.
1912 ...	$1,452,980	$147,786	10.7	9.5	7
1913 ...	1,478,510	168,406	11.4	9.9	7
1914 ...	1,500,000	166,092	11.1	9.0	8
1915 ...	1,500,000	162,524	10.8	9.0	8
1916 ...	1,500,000	154,112	10.3	8.2	8

The company's statement of assets shows that there has been a considerable change in investments, with an increase in high class holdings in some departments. In capital account, real estate mortgages and agreements have declined from $1,728,250 to $1,639,842, real estate has increased from $47,800 to $96,279, cash on hand and in the bank has been reduced from $135,356 to $23,570, the deposit with the B. C. Government of $25,000 is unchanged, and there are the following new items: Advances to estates, $65,166; municipal debentures, $50,000; head office building, $120,000; accounts receivable, $6,709. The total, however, shows only a small increase from $1,936,406 to $2,026,668. In the guaranteed account there is comparatively no change, but in the trust and agency account real estate mortgages and agreements have declined from $3,011,135 to $2,445,182. In the estates and trust account the increase of considerably over $2,000,000 is largely due to the rise in the amount of unrealized assets under administration, the figures being $6,622,149, as compared with $4,337,240 in the last report. Another change is indicated in that whereas at the end of 1915 there were two items, "Real estate mortgages and agreements, $391,711, and stocks and debentures, $89,100," there is now one item, "Trust investment, $255,093." Cash has increased from $67,959 to $44,581. The total of assets under this head has increased from $4,886,010 to $7,022,845. Following are comparative figures of assets:—

	Capital account	Guar'nt'd account	Trust account	Total
1916	$2,026,668	$3,877,669	$7,022,825	$12,927,162
1915	1,936,406	4,476,770	4,886,010	11,299,189
1914	1,985,328	4,703,004	2,940,158	9,628,488
1913	1,859,636	4,567,276	1,868,790	8,295,703
1912	1,728,576	4,227,232	1,879,955	7,835,725
1911	1,555,505	3,899,450	1,461,523	6,916,479

BETTER PROFITS OF DOMINION PERMANENT

A Substantial Recovery in Earnings Was Shown for the Year 1916.

A marked recovery in earnings is the outstanding feature of the 1916 report of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company. The statement shows net profits of $111,284, as compared with $103,589 at the end of 1915 and with $116,204 at the end of 1914. After the payment of a 6 per cent. dividend, and the crediting of a small amount to terminating shares, there was carried forward a very substantial balance, the surplus of profit and loss being increased from $59,067 to $98,337. Following are comparative figures of the income account for the past three years:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Balance forward...	$ 55,421	$ 62.943	$ 59,067
Profits	116,204	103,589	111,284
	$171,625	$166,532	$170,351
Dividend	$ 71,552	$ 71,580	$ 71,616
Per. Shares	2,130	885	398
Reserves	35,000	35,000	......
Balance forward...	62,943	59,067	98,337
	$171,635	$166,532	$170,351

As compared with the 6 per cent. dividend paid, the earnings of $111,284 represented 9.2 per cent. upon the paid up capital and 6.3 per cent. upon capital investment. Following is a summary of the company's record in this connection since 1912:—

Years	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Div.	% Profits Av cp.	Earn rate*
1912 ..	$1,197,431	$109,885	6	9.4	6.9
1913 ..	1,200,653	133,438	6	11.2	8.1
1914 ..	1,202,618	116,204	6	9.8	6.9
1915 ..	1,204,871	103,589	6	8.7	6.0
1916 ..	1,205,904	111,284	6	9.2	6.3

*Earnings per cent. on the aggregate of the balance at credit of profit and loss and reserve at commencement of the year and the average capital employed during the year.

The balance sheet indicates that the company's position has been well maintained. Mortgages and other securities have increased from $4,076,656 to $4,310,506. Real estate has increased $22,667 to $50,776. Cash has declined slightly from $114,558 to $107,565, but is still comparatively large as contrasted with $31,199 in 1913. Increased assets are counterbalanced by increased liabilities to the public, deposits having increased from $214,792 to $224,073 and debentures from $2,205,752 to $2,399,248. Following are comparative figures of some of the outstanding features of the balance sheet:—

	1914	1915	1916
Mortgages	$3,935,490	$4,067,656	$4,310,506
Real estate ...	15,054	23,667	50,776
Cash	188,[illegible]98	114,558	107,565
Chief liabilities			
To public:			
Depos. & int..	$ 196,052	$ 214,792	$ 224,073
Debens. & Int.	2,171,803	2,205,752	2,399,248
To shareholders:			
Capital stock.	$1,202,618	$1,204,871	$1,205,904
Reserve funds.	478,964	513,964	513,964
Bal. forward..	62,942	59,067	98,337

LAMBTON LOAN.

Profits on Capital Over 12½ per cent. for 1916.

When the prevailing conditions are taken into consideration, the annual statement of the Lambton Loan and Investment Company for 1916 must be regarded with considerable satisfaction by the shareholders. Profits at $100,414 compared with $93,243 in the 1915 statement, which in turn compared with $90,004 in 1914. After the payment of the 8 per cent. dividend there was added to the reserve $29,336. Following are comparative profit and loss figures:

	1914	1915	1916
Profit	$90,004	$93,243	$100,414
Distribution—			
Dividend	$63,180	$63,180	$ 71,078
Reserve	20,000	25,000	29,336
Bank premises ..	......	5,063	......
Conting. Reserve	6,824	......	......
	$90,004	$93,243	$100,414

On the paid up capital of 789,750 the profits showed 12.7 per cent., while the rate on investment was 6.9 per cent. Following is the company's earning record for the past five years:

Year	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Div.	% Profits Av Cap	Earn rate
1912..	$789,750	$ 89,460	9	11.3	6.4
1913..	789,750	94,179	9	11.9	6.8
1914..	789,750	90,004	8	11.4	6.4
1915..	789,750	93,243	8	11.8	6.0
1916..	789,750	100,414	8	12.7	6.9

ST. JOHN RAILWAY IS SOLD EN BLOC TO NEW COMPANY

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PURCHASE PRICE $1,300,000

Percy W. Thomson Believed to be Moving Spirit of New Company —Americans Also Interested.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., states that the directors of the St. John Railway Company have recommended that the property be sold to a local corporation to be known as the New Brunswick Investment Company, which has been formed to take it over. The purchase price is $1,300,000, and an additional $100 for each share transferred. The shareholders will thus get a net price of $140 a share.

While nothing has been disclosed officially as to the identity of the people behind the St. John Investment Co., the FINANCIAL POST understands that Percy W. Thomson, of the Thomson Shipping Co., who is also known in insurance circles, is the moving spirit in the deal. American interests are said to be associated with him in the transaction. No doubt the public will be given an opportunity to participate later on.

The St. John Railway Co. was chartered on April 1, 1894, under the laws of New Brunswick. The company was organized and the road opened on May 1, 1895. The company does the entire street railway, electric light, power and gas business in the city of St. John, N.B., and vicinity; built a transmission line from there to Rothesay, a distance of nine miles. The franchise is perpetual. The street railway franchises are exclusive until 1932.

The net earnings after providing for interest on bonds and all other charges, were $71,067 in 1915. Dividends amounting to $60,000 were paid, leaving a surplus of $11,067.

The capital, authorized and paid in, is $1,000,000, having been increased from $800,000 in August, 1913. Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. are being paid on the capital stock. Some of the stock is held in Montreal, but the bulk of it is held in the Maritime Provinces.

OXFORD PERMANENT.

Higher Interest and Taxes Reduced Net Showing.

Although the earnings of the Oxford Permanent Loan & Savings Society for the year ending December 31, 1916, at $56,904, were about $900 higher than those for 1914, deductions, including interest, expenses and taxes, increased from $27,759 to $29,447, with the result that net profits at $27,457 compared with $28,256 at the end of 1915. The payment of 6½ per cent. in dividends took $18,956, while $8,500 was added to the reserve fund. The reserve account now amounts to $136,300, as compared with capital stock outstanding of $291,640. Following are comparative figures of the profit and loss account.

Distribution of Earnings.

	1914	1915	1916
Earnings	$52,225	$56,015	$56,904
Interest:			
Deposits	9,455	10,710	11,546
Debentures	10,089	10,018	10,164
Bank	11	9	36
Expenses	5,898	6,088	6,368
Taxes	530	934	1,333
	$25,983	$27,759	$29,447
Net profits	$26,242	$28,256	$27,457
Distribution:			
Dividends	$18,942	$18,956	$18,956
Reserve	7,300	9,300	8,500
Contingent	...	...	...
	$26,242	$28,256	$27,457

The net profits showed a percentage of 9.4 on capital and of 6.53 on investment, as compared with 9.6 and 6.87 respectively, in the 1915 statement. Following is a summary of the earnings record since 1912:—

Rate of Earnings.

Year	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Div.	% Profits Cap.	Earn Rate
1912	$290,440	$26,376	6	9.0	6.80
1913	290,440	25,078	6½	8.6	6.34
1914	291,640	26,242	6½	8.9	6.49
1915	291,640	28,256	6½	9.6	6.87
1916	291,640	27,457	6½	9.4	6.53

The feature of the company's assets is the investment in Government and municipal securities, which materially improved the liquid position. This item now stands at $126,979 as compared with only $14,761 in the last report.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869
Capital Authorized - - - $ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - 12,900,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits, 14,300,000
Total Assets - - - - 270,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
360 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Thirty-three Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela
BRITISH WEST INDIES
ANTIGUA—St. John's; BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown; DOMINICA—Roseau; GRENADA—St. George's; JAMAICA—Kingston; ST. KITTS—Basseterre; TRINIDAD—Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize.
BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne).
LONDON, ENGLAND
Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.
NEW YORK CITY
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,
Capital Fully Paid, $1,000,000. Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President.
R. B. Angus, A. Baumgarten, A. D. Braithwaite, E. J. Chamberlin, H. R. Drummond, C. B. Gordon, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., E. B. Greenshields, C. R. Hosmer, Sir William Macdonald, Hon. R. Mackay, Capt. Herbert Molson, Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
A. E. Holt, Manager.
TORONTO BRANCH, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING, YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.
BRUCE L. SMITH - - - - Manager.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
Head Office - - - - - 346 Main Street, WINNIPEG.
J. T. GORDON, Esq., President
(President, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Ltd.)
W. E. LUGSDIN, Secretary-Treasurer.
WILLIAM HARVEY, B.L., Vice-President and Managing Director
Authorized Capital ....$ 1,000,000.00
Subscribed and Fully Paid 750,000.00
Reserve 455,000.00
Total Assets 15,250,000.00
Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Etc.
Insure your Estate against mismanagement and loss by making your Will appointing this Company your Executor and Trustee. Will forms supplied free. All business of a trust nature transacted.

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor, choose one whose fixed policy is to give
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
to Estates being administered by it.
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED $1,171,700.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE 860,225.00
The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

CONSIDER THE COST
A FACT not generally understood by those drawing up a will, is that the highly specialized and competent services rendered by a Trusts Corporation costs no more than the uncertain service of an individual trustee.
When you consider that your estate will receive the benefit of experience gained in the management of many estates, your heirs will be assured the utmost protection.
When you make your will, why not insure efficient and economical management of your estate, by appointing this Company as Executor and Trustee?
We make no charge for assisting in drawing up your will—and will store it in our Safety Deposit Vaults free, when we are named as executors.
An officer of the company will be pleased to give you full information and advise on wills.
The STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
President W. S. DINNICK
Managing Director HERBERT WADDINGTON
80 KING ST. EAST · TORONTO
Telephone Main 2717

MODERN BUSINESS DEMANDS STEEL EQUIPMENT
Why buy Wood Furniture?
STEEL does not stick or warp—Wood does.
STEEL saves space, therefore costs less.
STEEL will not burn—Wood will.
STEEL is modern—Wood old-fashioned.
Therefore, Buy Steel Equipment.
Cuts out the fire risk, saves space, reduces expense.
THE STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING OTTAWA
Factory at Pembroke
Ask for our thirty-two page catalogue.

FIXING VALUE OF THE MARITIME TELEGRAPH CO.

Company's Figures Reduced by $550,000 by P. U. Board.

SOME DRASTIC PRUNING

Amounts Estimated for "Going Concern" and for Promotion Receive Attention—Rates to be Readjusted.

For four years the work of valuing the property and business of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company has been in progress and now that it is completed, the result constitutes somewhat of a surprise for the company, according to the POST'S Halifax correspondent. The Board of Public Utilities reduces the valuation as fixed by the company's experts, by more than $550,000. The telephone company placed its valuation at $3,121,533.82, and the Board of Public Utilities made it $2,571,-219.26. It was in the items of preliminary costs and promotion expenses, and in the item of the company as a "going concern" that the greatest reductions were made by the Board.

In the matter of "preliminary costs," the company placed its expenditure at $138,535, whereas the Board cut it down to $23,575, and as a "going concern" the Board reduced the company's valuation from $610,807 to $300,000. The third reduction was in "working capital." This the company had set down at $102,891, but the Board fixed it at $75,000. Its physical assets the company valued at $2,889,249, and the Board reduced them only to a comparatively small extent, making the figures $2,849,585, some $40,000 less. The item of "depreciation" made $676,941 instead of the company's figures of $619,949.

This reduction of $550,000 makes the valuation of the company's property about $764,000 less than its capital—a vital point, for the question of rates may be based, not on the amount of capital but on the amount actually invested, or on what would be the reproduction cost of the company's property as it is to-day. This the Board places at $550,000 less than the company valued it, and $764,000 less than the capital and bond issue, which aggregate $3,350,000.

In a comment on the finding of the Board, one of the company's prominent officials remarked: "They have picked the bone clean." There is no appeal from the decision and the company's property and business as a going concern now stands officially valued at $2,571,219.

This is preliminary to the work of fixing rates, which will be begun at once by the Board of Public Utilities. There are two principles on which these may be established—the American and the English methods. Under the former the Board will adjust rates so as to make it possible to earn 8 per cent. on the valuation amount. If the English system is adopted, the Board will ignore cost and capital, and merely fix the rates on a basis of the value of service rendered. The Board inclines to the American method and it is most likely that this will be adopted, so that a schedule will be based to yield 8 per cent. on $2,571,219 and not on an amount $764,000 greater, as the company would have had under their own valuation.

The stocks of the company are well held and the award has made no apparent difference in the quotations on the stocks and bonds. The business is rapidly expanding and is on a very sound basis.

MINERALS IN MANITOBA.

Industrial Potentialities Indicated by Investigator's Report.

Prof. Wallace, who has investigated Manitoba's mineral resources for the Provincial Public Utilities Commission, in discussing the result of his investigation, says:—

"Our actual production thus far is almost entirely in non-metallic minerals, aggregating $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year. Clay products come first, then gypsum. We have enough gypsum to supply the Canadian West for one hundred years. Gypsum is a finishing product for buildings, and building has been paralyzed by the war. The gypsum lands are around Gypsumville in northwest Manitoba, owned by private Canadian capital.

"As for metals, I believe that northern Manitoba will develop some such surprises as northern Ontario did. The topography and geology are similar in the two sections. There is not much reason to assume mineral resources in the two other prairie provinces, except coal, in which they abound.

"Only two-fifths of Manitoba is agricultural land. The other three-fifths has to depend on minerals, timber and fisheries. Manitoba's north country, which has the minerals, is new. During the last eighteen months some deposits of mixed sulphide have been discovered north of the Pas, on the Hudson Bay Railway and an American company has just begun to export it—the Tonopah Co., of Nevada, which is shipping some very high-grade ore to the smelter at Trail, B.C.

"These ores contain copper, lead and zinc, with values in gold and silver, which are smelted into matte. The Tonopah Co. ships the ore. In the case of the big area the copper values are low, but the gold values reasonably high.

OIL PROCESSES.

Big Promotion With Canadian Connection Wound Up in London.

Oil Processes (Canada) of Ottawa and London will be wound up under a compulsory order, accounts having been lodged in England showing liabilities of £109,501—£64,220 unsecured—and assets estimated to produce £1,254,024, or £173,659 for the shareholders. However, the official receiver is of the opinion that the values placed by the directors on the assets are illusory and unrealizable and should not be taken into account when estimating the outcome of the liquidation. The company was formed in Canada in December 1913, with a nominal capital of £1,400,000, but its business, excepting formal meetings held in Ottawa, appears to have been very largely confined to England where the liabilities were incurred and the directors' meetings held. Following is a history of the concern as summarised by the London Financial Times:

The principal object of the company was to purchase and work two processes, known as Freeman's processes:—(a) For distillation of crude oil; and (b) for transformation of kerosene into petrol. The company purchased the rights in the processes from Flax, Ltd., in whose offices at 8 Waterloo-place, S.W., it was housed, at a rental of £1,000 per annum. Upon completion of the purchase the company should have been in a position to work the processes and place the products in the market for sale, but this stage has never been reached. Notwithstanding the position in regard to the processes, the company entered into onerous agreements for the tenancy of premises and tank storage at Thames Haven, and contracted for the building of works there.

In the opinion of A. R. Harvey, the managing director, the failure is due to the steps taken by the Treasury in preventing Flax, Limited, issuing £400,000 of its own capital at a premium of 100 per cent., of which £390,000 would have gone to Oil Processes. On the other hand E. A. Harvey, a director, puts the failure down to undue optimism resulting in the lavish expenditure of funds, the failure of demonstrations of the process to give satisfactory results and other causes including the war.

COAL MINING IN B.C.

Production Increased 25 Per Cent. During 1916.

Coal mining in British Columbia afforded a maximum volume of employment in 1916, according to a statement recently issued by the Department of Mines of that province. Estimating the tonnage for December the production in long tons for 1916 is given as 2,495,893 as compared with 1,972,580 in 1915, an increase of 26 per cent. In the Crow's Nest Pass field there was an increase of about 10 per cent. at the Coal Creek mines, but at the mines at Michel the output fell off 12 per cent. The Nicola district showed a slight increase in production, but the increase of 48 per cent. in the mines on Vancouver Island was responsible for the larger production in the province as a whole. The output of coke was increased at the ovens at Comox and Michel, but at Fernie there was a large falling off.

Denmark is not what would be called a paper-making country. Only a few mills exist and their output is not sufficient to supply the domestic demand. Much of the paper used in the kingdom is imported. There is no supply of paper-making materials, such as pulp and rags, being accumulated.

ASSETS OF BIG REAL ESTATE CO. ARE WIPED OUT

A Deficit of $71,000 Replaces a Surplus of $897,000.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT CO.

Calgary Company's Affairs Are in Bad Shape According to the Statement Prepared by Liquidator.

What the slump in Western realty values has meant to holders and to companies dealing in city properties, may be judged from the report of the liquidator, Henry K. Reed, as to the present standing of the affairs of the Alliance Investment Company. When this concern went into liquidation in February, 1916, it had, according to its books, as audited by the liquidator, a surplus of $897,549, while in the opinion of Mr. Reed, there is today a deficiency on realization, subject to certain conditions, of $71,623. This means that the company's assets, which appeared on the books at $1,131,147, have been reduced in the liquidator's statement by $969,173.

In connection with this drastic cutting of the company's assets, however, certain explanations are in order, and it should be taken into consideration that the liquidator's figures indicate what could be realized by forced sale at the present time, when owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing, it is almost impossible to place a valuation upon properties not returning an income. The principal figures of the company's statement, compared with the figures of the liquidator, may be compared as follows:—

ASSETS

	As per books	Estimated to Realize
Uncalled Capital....	$200,899	$ 92,397
Real Estate	291,998	.....
Sundry debtors	621,136	68,264
Materials, etc.	7,585	1,200
Investments	7,203	nil
Cash	2,324	2,324
		164,086
Prefential claims		2,111
Deficiency		71,623
	$1,131,147	$233,598

LIABILITIES

Sundry creditors ...	$ 401,571	$401,571
Open accounts	76,927	76,927
Loan	156,670	156,670
Surplus as per books	897,549	.....
	$1,131,147	$233,598

Real Estate Holdings.

In explaining why real estate assets of $668,785, on the company's books, are ignored in the statement of realizable values, the liquidator points out that, under the present conditions it is impossible to consider these as having a cash value owing to the fact that they are subject to taxes and creditor's liens, amounting in all to $376,787. At the same time it is clear that the whole of the real estate is alone available to meet the deficiency disclosed and unless such lands are protected by the payment of the taxes, they are liable to be sold and the shareholders and unsecured creditors can, in consequence, expect no distribution.

The estimated realizable value of the book debts, after meeting the claim of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is $68,264, and before this sum can be received certain liabilities to the secured land creditors will have to be paid in order to secure title deeds in exchange for final instalments paid by debtors.

The estimated amount to be received from contributories is $92,297. According to the terms of the share applications shareholders are entitled to six months' notice of each call, and such call must not exceed 10 per cent. of the amount remaining due.

SECURITY LOAN.

Further Substantial Increase in Profits in 1916.

The record of steadily increasing profits of the Security Loan & Savings Company was maintained during 1916; the total of $49,776 compared with $43,856 in 1915 and $39,-468 in 1914. A dividend at 6 per cent. took $30,521 and, in addition to paying taxes and patriotic subscriptions, there was added to the reserve fund $17,000, leaving a surplus of $1,514 as compared with $2,-412 at the beginning of the year. Following are comparative figures of the profit and loss account.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Profit	$39,468	$43,856	$49,776
Balance forward ...	895	1,582	2,412
	$40,363	$45,438	$52,188
Distribution—			
Dividends	$23,782	$27,448	$30,521
Taxes	...	1,248	1,711
War Taxes	...	430	691
Patriotic Funds	...	900	750
Reserve	15,000	13,000	17,000
Balance forward . .	1,581	2,412	1,514
	$40,363	$45,438	$52,188

On the company's paid up capital of $521,400 the profits showed 8.9 per cent. as compared with 8.4 per cent. in the previous year and on the investment the showing was 7.7 per cent. as compared with 7.0 per cent. The earning record for the past five years follows:

Year	Paid-up Capital	Profit	Div.	% Profit av. cap.	Earn rate
1912..	$400,000	$28,956	5	7.8	6.8
1913..	458,100	34,811	5	8.1	7.1
1914..	496,576	39,468	5	8.3	7.2
1915..	500,000	41,279	6*	8.4	7.0
1916..	521,400	46,624	6	8.9	7.7

*For the second half of the year 1914 the dividend was increased from 5 to 6%.

In connection with the increase of paid up capital, to $521,400 from $500,000, the president, Henry J. Taylor, reported that under the authority of a by-law passed at the last annual meeting, authorising the increase of the capital stock of the company to $1,000,000, the directors offered for subscription at a premium of 20 per cent. 1,000 shares, $100 each, and of this issue $21,400 had been subscribed, of which $21,000 had been paid in, the premium on this amount being $4,200. Mr. Taylor also pointed out that owing to the demand for money at remunerative rates the directors decided to increase interest on deposits from 3 to 3½ per cent., compounded half-yearly. The company's principal assets are loans on securities of $945,732, municipal debentures $28,619, Anglo-French war bonds $31,102 and cash $67,630. Liabilities to the public are deposits $315,711 and debentures $118,667.

MONEY LOANED.

Settlers' Loan Commission Supplies Money to Several Needy Applicants.

A review of the work of the Settlers' Loan Commission, which was organized in time to render useful and satisfactory service to many of those who suffered in the fires in Northern Ontario last year, shows that out of the moneys placed at the disposal of the Loan Commissioner from the Northern Ontario Development Fund of $5,000,000, 606 applications for loans have been received aggregating $230,000. Owing to conditions existing in the district of Temiskaming after the disastrous fires every effort was made to grant as much assistance as possible to those desiring to take advantage of the opportunity, and after inspections had been made 121 loans were granted amounting to $36,525.

Sun Life of Canada Sets New Records

RESULTS secured during the year 1916 re-affirm the position of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as the leading life assurance organization in the Dominion.

Once more it leads the field among Canadian Companies in each of the following respects:

Largest New Business. Largest Business in Force. Largest Assets.
Largest Surplus Earnings. Largest Net Surplus. Largest Income.
Largest Distribution of Life Assurance Benefits.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The following large and uniform increases registered during the year 1916 clearly demonstrate the strength of the Company's position and the confidence and prestige it enjoys in the public mind:

	1916	1915	INCREASE
Assets as at December 31st. . . .	$ 82,948,996	$74,326,423	$8,622,573 (11.6%)
Cash Income	18,499,131	15,972,672	2,526,459 (15.8%)
Surplus paid or allotted to Policyholders.	1,110,900	985,487	125,413 (12.7%)
Net Surplus as at December 31st. . .	8,509,865	7,545,591	964,274 (12.8%)
Total Payments to Policyholders. . .	7,578,016	7,129,479	448,537 (6.3%)
Assurances Issued and Paid for in Cash .	42,772,296	34,873,851	7,898,445 (22.6%)
Assurances in Force	281,434,700	257,404,160	24,030,540 (9.3%)

Coincident with the above increases, the Company succeeded during the year in effecting a substantial and important reduction in the ratio of expense, a feature which favourably affects earnings on policyholders' account.

The Company's Growth

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 48,210.73	96,461.95	1,064,350.00
1886	373,500.31	1,573,027.10	9,413,358.07
1896	1,886,258.00	6,388,144.66	38,196,890.92
1906	6,212,615.02	24,292,692.65	102,566,398.10
1916	**18,499,131.62**	**82,948,996.06**	**281,434,699.94**

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1917

T. B. MACAULAY, President.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank was held at the Banking House, Place d'Armes, Montreal, this 24th of January, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon.

These were present: Hon. Sir Alex. Lacoste, G. M. Bosworth, Hon. A. Racine, Martial Chevalier, H. Laporte, L. J. O. Beauchemin, P. McCaffrey (succession O'Brien), H. G. Lajoie, Achille Bienvenu, J. Rufiange, Eug. Hebert, L. W. Leduc (succession Joel Leduc), J. T. R. Laurendeau, Alph. Aumond, A. E. Prudhomme, Tancrede Bienvenu and others.

The meeting was presided over by M. H. Laporte, and the General Manager, M. Tancrede Bienvenu, was acting as Secretary.

The Report of the Directors, the Statement of the result of the year, the General Annual Statement at the close of business, on the 30th of December, 1916, and the Report of the Commissioners-Censors.

Gentlemen:—

We have the honor to place before you our Report for the financial year 1916, and to submit the accounts for your approval.

We have no doubt that the Profit and Loss Account and the figures of the Annual Statement are satisfactory to you. In 1910, the Bank's assets amounted to NINE MILLIONS, to-day they exceed EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, while its obligations to the public, deposit, etc., reach the sum of SIXTEEN MILLION, SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being an increase of more than FOUR MILLION DOLLARS over last year.

Following the prudent course of which you have always approved, and in order readily to meet all demands, your Directors have endeavored to maintain the different items of the Bank's assets in the highest degree of liquidity and to have as large an amount of cash on hand as possible; the liquid assets appearing in the statement, amounting to over ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS, are proof of this. This method of administration is of considerable advantage and deserves the public confidence shown by the constant and notable increase in deposits made with the Bank.

Like all other banks in Canada during the last year, your Bank has been called upon to purchase Dominion Treasury Bonds, in connection with the Imperial Munitions Loan, and its subscriptions amount in all to the sum of ($2,440,000). TWO MILLION, FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The net profits earned ($203,983.81). TWO HUNDRED AND THREE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-ONE CENTS, amount to more than TWENTY PER CENT. of the paid-up capital, showing the profits that the management has been able to realize from the increased deposits. Thanks are due to the public and particularly to the depositors for the confidence manifested in the Bank.

From the profits of the year, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS have been added to the Reserve, which now amounts to SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; there has also been reserved a sum of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to create a Pension Fund for the Bank's officers and employees. We are convinced as to the correctness of this course, because you will feel as we do, that there is an obligation on the part of every important institution to recognize the faithful and valuable service of employees, whose life-occupation is given exclusively to it. It is therefore a duty henceforward to contribute our share for the support of the Bank's employees in their old age. During the past year, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS was subscribed to the Patriotic Fund and we are confident you will approve of this contribution in the light of national duty. Finally, a sum of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS was written off the cost of furniture, bank premises and other real estate of the Bank; this is a measure of prudence adopted by all banks.

The Bank has now eighty-one branches, fourteen of which are in the City of Montreal, and sixty-seven in the cities, towns and villages of the Provinces of QUEBEC, ONTARIO and NEW BRUNSWICK. Nine new offices were opened during the course of last year, at BROWNSBURG, FRASERVILLE and GENTILLY, in the Province of Quebec; at ROCKLAND, TILBURY, STONY POINT and ST. JOACHIM, in the Province of Ontario; and at BATHURST and NORTON, in the Province of New Brunswick. We closed three offices last year.

The Head Office and all the Branch Offices were visited by the Inspectors during the year, and a special report as to each office was made to the Directors. Moreover, as required by law, the two Auditors named by the Shareholders at the last meeting, Messrs. J. A. LARUE and ALEXANDRE DESMARTEAU, have examined and compared the Annual Statement with the books of the Head Office and the certified reports of the Branch Offices. The copy of their certificate forming part of the present report, expresses their entire satisfaction as to the business of the Bank.

Notwithstanding the succession of extraordinary events since the war broke out, the year 1916, like the preceding year, must be considered on the whole as quite satisfactory, from an agricultural, commercial and industrial point of view. The period of high prices through which we are passing is exceptionally favorable to the farmers, our foreign trade has never been better, exports exceeding all anticipations, our industries are most prosperous, and labor is well paid. The labor class in Canada was never in receipt of such high wages.

This condition of things, most favorable while it lasts, is full of uncertainty, and this uncertainty should make our people more prudent. Every class in the community should practice economy, and provide for bad times, we should help with our savings the consolidation of our constantly increasing national debt, so as to come to the assistance of the Mother Country in these days of stress through which she is passing.

To the Bank's staff we pay the same tribute as in other years. The results of the year are due in great measure to the work of your officers and employees and we are glad to offer them on your behalf, the thanks they so well deserve.

For the Board of Directors,
(Signed) H. LAPORTE.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, December 31st, 1915	$ 16,038.62	
Profits for the year ended 30th December, 1916, after deducting charges of Management, interest due to depositors, rebate on current discounts ($32,436.76), and provision for losses	203,983.81	
		$220,022.43
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
For quarterly dividends, in all, 7%	70,000.00	
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	10,000.00	
Provincial Municipal and other taxes paid during the current year	16,502.10	
Written off Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixtures	16,000.00	
Carried to credit of Securities owned by the Bank, and provision for Contingencies	10,000.00	
Contribution to Patriotic Fund	5,000.00	
Reserve for Pension Fund	25,000.00	
Transferred to "Reserve Fund"	50,000.00	
	$202,502.10	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	17,520.33	
		$220,022.43

RESERVE FUND:

Balance at credit, 31st December, 1915	650,000.00	
Amount carried, 30th December, 1916	50,000.00	
		$700,000.00

COMPARED WITH THE BOOKS AND FOUND CORRECT:
(Signed) J. R. CHOQUET, Chief Accountant.
M. LAROSE, Chief Inspector.

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
(Signed) H. LAPORTE, President.
TANCREDE BIENVENU, Vice-President and General Manager.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits not bearing interest	$ 3,375,738.51
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	10,208,235.87
Balance due to Dominion Government	915,088.34
Balances due to Provincial Governments	218,744.18
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	764,999.97
	$15,482,806.87
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	1,162,318.00
Unclaimed Dividends	1,493.79
Quarterly Dividend payable January 2nd, 1917	17,500.00
Total Obligations to the Public	$16,664,118.66
CAPITAL PAID UP	1,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	700,000.00
Reserve for Pension Fund	25,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	17,520.33
	$18,406,628.99
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	7,825.21
	$18,414,464.20

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin current		$ 68,658.03
Dominion Government Notes		1,244,305.00
Notes of other Banks		427,540.00
Cheques on other Banks		1,745,238.75
Due by other Banks in Canada		1,265,961.55
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		96,482.29
		$ 4,848,185.62
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian		2,167,628.96
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks NOT EXCEEDING MARKET VALUE		1,363,455.19
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		2,678,874.98
Grand Total		$11,058,144.75
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	$ 272,050.28	
Current loans and discounts in Canada	6,341,837.55	
	6,613,887.83	
Less rebate of interest on both items	32,436.76	
		$ 6,581,451.07
Deposit with the Dominion Government to secure Bank Note Circulation		63,397.88
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for		48,544.58
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		122,707.55
Bank Premises, including furniture and fixtures, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		301,816.97
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank		20,928.94
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		207,472.46
		$18,414,464.20

COMPARED WITH THE BOOKS AND FOUND CORRECT:
(Signed) J. R. CHOQUET, Chief Accountant.
M. LAROSE, Chief Inspector.

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
(Signed) H. LAPORTE, President.
TANCREDE BIENVENU, Vice-President and General Manager.

SHAREHOLDERS' AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

To the Shareholders of
THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA,

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the informations and explanations that we have required and are of opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verification as on December 30th, 1916, we have during the year checked the Cash at the Chief Office and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its Head Office and principal branches, and found them to agree with the Books of the Bank.

The above statement to which reference is made in the report of the Directors, is properly drawn so as to exhibit a true and a correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us as shown by the books of the Bank.

(Signed) ALEX. DESMARTEAU, L.I.C., Montreal.
J. A. LARUE, C.A., Quebec.

Montreal, January 16th, 1917.

Gentlemen:

In our capacity of Censors, we beg to submit a report of our work for the financial year of your Bank, ending 30th December last.

The monthly meetings have been regularly held and at each of them all the documents and vouchers necessary to enable us to fulfil our duty were furnished us.

After examination, we have found that securities, such as municipal bonds, together with the cash in the treasury and in the Bank at all times during the year exceeded the amount required by your by-laws to meet possible demands of depositors.

We beg to join with your Directors in expressing satisfaction with the rapid and constant progress made by your Bank since its foundation.

FOR THE BOARD OF CENSORS:
(Signed) A. LACOSTE, President.

All the Directors were re-elected: MM. H. Laporte, W. F. Carsley, G. M. Bosworth, Hon. Alphonse Racine, L. J. O. Beauchemin and Martial Chevalier.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. H. Laporte was re-elcted President, and MM. W. F. Carsley and Tancrede Bienvenu Vice-Presidents.

BUSY DAYS AHEAD FOR CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING

Business in Sight for Capacity Operations for at Least Two Years.

Canadian shipyards may be said to carry on their books overload production capacity extending at least over the next two years. The need of both lake and ocean craft is most urgent, yet due to the abnormal steel situation, and the scarcity of skilled shipyard help, progress in construction has been up to present much restricted. The scarcity of ocean tonnage and the exceptional returns which are promised from investments in marine undertakings, promise a great impetus to the shipbuilding business in Canada. The need of ships is such that the Government in order to meet the demand, and to provide the bottoms necessary for the carrying trade has given tentative consideration to the matter, but no policy has yet been outlined.

There are two ways in which the needs of the situation may be met, either by the establishment of a state-owned shipbuilding industry or by giving Federal assistance by way of subsidy to private enterprises. Two private propositions have already been broached informally. Both of these contemplate the establishment of dry docks and shipbuilding plans at Halifax.

Toronto interests are behind one of the projects; this would be located at Halifax, and contemplates an extensive industry in steel shipbuilding. Another proposal is the acquisition by the Government of a fleet of steel ships, a start already having been made in the purchase last November of two to operate between Atlantic and Pacific ports by way of the Panama Canal.

TAX REFORM.

Saskatchewan Municipalities Ask for Changes in Municipal Act.

Following a conference of officials of Saskatchewan cities held in Regina last week, a special committee waited on the Provincial Government and laid before the Ministers several matters on which they considered that reforms would be advantageous. The delegation was promised careful consideration on the part of the Government of the various questions submitted.

URGES THE NECESSITY OF INCREASED THRIFT

Featherstone Osler Makes Strong Statement on Need for Economy in Annual Address at Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

Warnings have been uttered recently by many prominent men on the score of extravagance, industrial and individual. Foresighted financial men have realized that in order to bring national efficiency and production to the point required to enable us to do our share in winning the war, a more sober viewpoint is needed. This perception is still more keen on the score of conditions after the war. Thrift and production must be the slogan now if Canada is to emerge from war conditions into what follows with a large promise of keeping the flag of prosperity at the mast of industry.

This viewpoint was forcibly expressed by Featherstone Osler, President of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation in the course of his address at their annual meeting on Thursday. Mr. Osler's remarks on this point are worth quoting.

"We are now far on in the third year of a more appalling war than history, ancient or modern, records. The destruction of life and property is on a scale incommensurate with anything like it in the past. This means that the resources of every country affected by the war are likely to be strained to the utmost in providing the means necessary for carrying it on, and for the conduct of the government at home. It means that everyone should take to heart, and should practise the lesson of economy and thrift which has been already forcibly urged by those entitled to speak with au hority on the subject, and whose words I would, however, feebly re-echo."

City Architect Pearse of Toronto received an application on Thursday for a permit to build the first unit of the $15,000,000 department store to be erected at the corner of College and Yonge Streets.

A private bill is being prepared for submission to the Ontario Legislature which will empower the town of Welland to take in a section of Crowland township and enable it to assume the status of a city.

NO SOLUTION OF PAPER DIFFICULTY YET

Manufacturers See Sir Thos. White Again and Discuss Situation.

PUBLISHERS STANDING PAT

Suggestion of a Price of $2.50 Per Ton At the Mill Is Considered by Manufacturers, With Opinions Divided.

The newsprint controversy has not yet emerged from the region of the vague and the uncertain. The Finance Minister, from whom a definite pronouncement has been expected daily for some weeks past, has not yet given any public indication of what his intentions are with respect to the fixing of a price at which newsprint shall be sold to Canadian publishers. The impression, however, is gaining ground that Sir Thomas has begun to perceive that to single out the paper manufacturers for special treatment would be unfair and would probably defeat the object he has in mind.

Paper manufacturers, interviewed by the FINANCIAL POST, are willing to admit that Sir Thomas has tried in every way possible to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty between the conflicting interests but they state that the newspaper publishers have been averse to discussing the matter in a give and take manner and recognizing the exceptional conditions which exist in the paper manufacturing industry, as in all other lines of business.

Another Interview.

A delegation of paper manufacturers again waied on he Finance Minister a few days ago in order to make a final effort to impress on him the dangers of the situation and to ascertain whether his views had undergone any change since last they had seen him. He again expressed the hope that manufacturers and publishers would come together and solve the problem without the intervention of the government and suggested that they should interview P. D. Ross, publisher of the Ottawa Journal and chairman of the publishers' committee, to see if a modus vivendi could not be arranged.

It is understood that Mr. Ross, when seen, would not retreat one inch from the position taken by the publishers some time ago, stating that there was nothing to talk over, that the publishers had named their terms and did not propose to modify them. The delegation then returned to Sir Thomas and continued their interview with him. During its course they were asked if they would agree to accept a price of $2.50 at the mill. This, they agreed to consider, and the proposition has since been put up to the manufacturers as a body. Those who had little or no Canadian business are understood to have been disposed to look upon the suggestion with some favor, but those who were in a position to sell their whole output for $3.00 or higher were naturally not enthusiastic.

Pro Rata Canadian Sales.

It was suggested to Sir Thomas White that if he should eventually decide to make an order fixing the price, he would arrange to have the burden of taking care of the Canadian business looked after by all the manufacturers on a pro rata basis in accordance with their output. in the meantime the manufacturers are supplying the Canadian publishers with their paper on the basis of three cents for rolls and proportionately more for sheets.

Some of the more fair-minded publishers, it is understood, are ready to recognize that the situation is only of a temporary nature and that present abnormal conditions will not continue indefinitely and they are in consequence disposed to take a reasonable view of the situation.

"To interfere with the paper manufacturers in the manner advocated by the publishers would be to work a great injustice to an important industry which has been built up in Canada in the face of many difficulties, and would react in many ways to the disadvantage of the country as a whole" said one prominent manufacturer to the POST yesterday. "Canada will be looking for capital after the war and should go slow."

BONDS REDEEMED.

St. Lambert Land Co. Retired $63,300 of Its Bonds Last Year.

The annual report of the Montreal and St. Lambert Terminal Development Co. reports active assets of $107,104 and passive assets of $227,853, a total of $406,023. The surplus of assets is $32,265.

Respecting the bonded obligation of the company, the president, A. G. B. Claxton, says in his report:

"You will note that in 1916 the company retired $63,300 bonds—a larger amount than in any previous year. The bond issue has been reduced to $89,600, and as your directors have placed in the hands of the trustees, the National Trust Company, Limited, for the redemption of these bonds $21,001.43, there remains under $70,000 to be provided for. Outside of the balance due on bond issue, the company has no liabilities. The payments of instalments on lots sold have been satisfactorily maintained."

HARRY HORNE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1917, incorporating Harry Horne, manager, Wilbert Bruce Horne and Edward John Swift, accountants, Richard Horne and Robert Marshall Gibson, salesmen, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell, refine, prepare, grow, import, export and deal in provisions of all kinds, both wholesale and retail; (b) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all kinds of goods, wares, chattels and merchandise, and generally to deal in and deal with all species of property, either movable or immovable, capable of being owned; and to carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (c) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (d) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention or process which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (e) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (f) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (g) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (h) To pay for any property, rights and things required by the company or for services rendered to the company in cash, fully paid shares of the capital stock of the company, or its bonds and debentures; (i) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company, or its predecessors in business, or any person, partnership, association or company allied with the company in business, or subsidiary to the company, or in which the company holds shares or securities, or to benefit the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object; (j) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (k) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required, in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (l) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst the shareholders; (m) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (n) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country, and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (o) To purchase, lease or acquire and develop water or other power, and to use the same and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus thereof; (p) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (q) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof, and to employ, contract with and provide for the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Harry Horne Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of February, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation was held in the Board Room of the Corporation's Head Office, corner of Bay and Melinda Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 7th of February, 1917.

The President, Mr. Featherston Osler, K.C., D.C.L., took the chair, and Mr. W. G. Watson, Assistant General Manager, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. A. D. Langmuir, General Manager, submitted and commented upon the financial statements, showing the operations of the Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The report to the Shareholders was then read, as follows:

To the Shareholders:—

The Board of Directors have pleasure in submitting the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Corporation, together with the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The net profits for the year, after payment of salaries, advertising, fees and all expenses of management at the Head Office and Branches, and providing for all ascertained or anticipated losses, amount to $321,382.88, to which sum must be added $77,674.12, the amount brought forward from the preceding year, making a total of $399,057, which your Directors have dealt with as follows:—

To payment of four quarterly dividends at the rate of 10% per annum		$150,000.00
To amounts subscribed as follows:		
Canadian Patriotic Fund	$10,000.00	
British Red Cross Society	1,000.00	
British Sailors' Relief Fund	2,500.00	
		13,500.00
To amount provided for 1916 Business Profits War Tax (payable in 1917)		12,000.00
To amount written off Head Office Building		25,000.00
To amount transferred to Reserve Fund (increasing this Fund to $1,850,000.00)		100,000.00
To balance carried forward		98,557.00
		$399,057.00

The Assets and Liabilities Statement shows that the total assets in the hands of the Corporation amount to $77,180,513.62, an increase of $5,311,043.52 over the preceding year.

The New Business in the way of Executorships, Administrations, Trusts, Investment Agencies, etc., taken over by the Corporation for the year amounts to $10,075,979.17.

The Board of Directors have on your behalf made subscriptions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the British Red Cross Society and the British Sailors' Relief Fund, confirmation of which will be asked for at the Annual Meeting.

Your Directors regret to report the death, which occurred during the year, of the Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., one of the charter members of the Board, and, at the time of his death, Vice-President of the Corporation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. D. LANGMUIR, General Manager. FEATHERSTON OSLER, President.

Toronto, January 23rd, 1917.

Assets and Liabilities Statement for the Year Ended 31st December, 1916

ASSETS.

Capital Account—		
Mortgages on Real Estate	$ 2,145,850.58	
Government and Municipal Debentures	197,857.62	
Stocks and Bonds	60,000.00	
Loans on Debentures, Stocks and Bonds	104,964.13	
Loans on Corporation's Guaranteed Mortgage Account	150,000.00	
Real Estate—		
Office Premises and Safe Deposit Vaults at Toronto and Ottawa	775,000.00	
Accrued Rents re Offices and Vaults at Toronto and Ottawa	4,970.89	
Sundry Assets	1,489.79	
Cash on hand and in Banks	82,893.66	
		$ 3,523,026.67
Guaranteed Account—		
Mortgages on Real Estate	$ 7,621,468.91	
Government and Municipal Debentures	1,084,392.72	
Loans on Debentures, Stocks and Bonds	166,310.00	
Cash on hand and in Banks	92,996.72	
		8,965,168.35
Estates, Trusts and Agencies—		
Mortgages on Real Estate	$14,673,893.03	
Government and Municipal Debentures	5,479,677.91	
Loan Company Debentures	8,900.00	
Stocks and Bonds	1,144,792.58	
Loans on Debentures, Stocks and Bonds	1,204,419.69	
Sundry Assets	7,508.00	
Cash on hand and in Banks	837,709.29	
	$23,356,900.50	
Original Assets, including Real Estate, Mortgages, Debentures, Stocks and Bonds, etc., at Inventory Value	41,335,418.10	
		$64,692,318.60
		$77,180,513.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account—		
Capital Stock	$ 1,500,000.00	
Reserve Fund	1,850,000.00	
Dividend No. 82	37,500.00	
Interest in Reserve	27,500.00	
Reserve for Balance of Business Profits War Tax (payable in 1917)	9,469.67	
Profit and Loss	98,557.00	
		$ 3,523,026.67
Guaranteed Account—		
Guaranteed Funds for Investment	$ 8,965,168.35	
		8,965,168.35
Estates, Trusts and Agencies—		
Trust Funds for Investment or Distribution	$23,356,900.50	
Inventory value of Original Assets of Estates and Agencies under Administration by the Corporation	41,335,418.10	
		$64,692,318.60
		$77,180,513.62

Profit and Loss Statement for Year Ended 31st December, 1916

By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1915	$ 98,812.60	
Less Balance of 1915 Business Profits War Tax	21,138.48	
		$ 77,674.12
By Commissions received from Management of Estates, acting as Trustee for Bond Issues; Registrar and Transfer Agent, etc.; Interest on Capital and Reserve; Profits on Guaranteed Funds; Net Rents from Office Buildings, Safe Deposit Vaults, etc.	$619,339.66	
To Management expenses, including Directors' and Auditors' fees, salaries, advertising, rent, taxes, commissions paid agents for finding loans, etc.	297,956.78	
Net Profits for Year		321,382.88
		$399,057.00

Appropriated as Follows—

To Quarterly Dividends, Nos. 79, 80, 81 and 82, at the rate of 10% per annum		$150,000.00
To amount subscribed as follows—		
Canadian Patriotic Fund	$10,000.00	
British Red Cross Society	1,000.00	
British Sailors' Relief Fund	2,500.00	
		13,500.00
To Amount provided for 1916 Business Profits War Tax (payable in 1917)		12,000.00
To Amount written off Head Office Building		25,000.00
To Amount transferred to Reserve Fund		100,000.00
To Balance carried forward		98,557.00
		$399,057.00

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made a full examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation to 31st December, 1916, and find same to be correct and properly set forth in the above statements of Profit and Loss and Assets and Liabilities.

We have examined, and find in order, all the mortgages, debentures, bonds and scrip of the Corporation, as well as those negotiated for the Supreme Court of Ontario, and Trusts, Estates and Agencies in the Corporation's hands, and we have checked same with the mortgage and debenture ledgers and registers.

The Trust investments and funds are kept separate from the Corporation's own securities and funds, and all securities are so earmarked in the books of the Corporation as to show the particular Estate, Trust or Guaranteed Account to which they belong.

The Bankers' Balances, after deducting outstanding cheques, agree with the books of the Corporation.

All our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

We have also examined the reports of the Auditors of the Winnipeg, Ottawa, Saskatoon and Vancouver Branches, and find that they agree with the Head Office books.

R. F. SPENCE, F.C.A. "Can."
GEO. MACBETH } Auditors.

Toronto, January 22nd, 1917.

The President, Mr. Featherston Osler, K.C., D.C.L., in moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., addressed the Shareholders as follows:

In moving the adoption of the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Corporation, which has already been placed in your hands, I do so with some confidence that the shareholders will feel no difficulty in expressing their approval of it, and their satisfaction with the manner in which their Directors have handled the large and varied interests entrusted to their care.

The net profits for the year are shown to be upwards of $321,000—no very material difference, all things considered, from those shown in the previous year. The disposition of these profits has already been outlined in the Directors' Report, and will be dealt with at greater length by the General Manager.

The past four or five weeks have been fruitful in meetings of banks and other monetary institutions at which the prevalent financial conditions and prospects of the country, and, indeed, one may say of the world at large, and those of which the existence may be anticipated after the war, have been discussed from many points of view. These discussions and the considerations involved are no doubt familiar to you all, and it would serve no purpose were I to add my own reflections on the subject to those of abler heads. I shall, therefore, content myself with briefly referring to some other matters of more immediate interest to the shareholders, as concerned with the work of the Corporation, which are to come before them to-day.

The shareholders will miss the familiar face of our late valued Vice-President, Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., who was one of the original charter Directors of the Corporation, and upon whose useful services and influence the Corporation was always able to rely. Mr. Foy died on the 13th of June, 1916. His place on the Board as Vice-President was filled by the appointment of Sir John Gibson, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

The Directors, feeling that a Board of twenty Directors is amply sufficient at present to manage the affairs of the Corporation, have passed a By-law, your confirmation of which will be asked for, to reduce the constitution of the Board to that number instead of twenty-one, as provided by the existing By-law.

During the year your Directors subscribed for the Corporation towards Patriotic, Red Cross and British Sailors' Relief purposes the sum of in all $13,500, feeling that their course would meet with the cheerful approval of the shareholders, and your confirmation of their action in this respect will be asked for.

One or two other By-laws of a formal character passed by the Directors during the year will also be submitted for your approval shortly.

After the last Annual Meeting steps were taken by your Board, in accordance with existing statutory powers, to establish a Branch in the City of Vancouver, B.C., as it appeared to them that conditions presented a favorable outlook for remunerative business in that Province. The Board has been fortunate in securing the services of an Advisory Board, comprised of such well-known names as A. H. McNeill, Esq., K.C., and Messrs. Eric W. Hamber, F. B. Pemberton and R. P. Butchart. The management has been entrusted to Mr. F. M. Pratt, a former valued and trusted official of the Corporation, and the Directors have every reason to hope that this extension of the work of the Corporation will prove successful.

The work of the Inspection Committee, whose report you have no doubt listened to with interest, is commended to the notice of the shareholders as an important guarantee of the safety of the operations of the Corporation as regards the value and title and existence of their securities, and of the carrying out of the orders of the Board. You will remember how strongly the importance of this Committee was insisted upon by the late General Manager, and, as the activities of the Corporation increase and extend, the value of the work of such a Committee becomes increasingly evident.

I wish again to impress upon the shareholders and the public that the main object of the existence of this Corporation, as, indeed, is implied in its name, is the care and management of the business of others, whether as Executors or Administrators of the estates of deceased persons, or as Trustees of Settlements of all kinds, or as Agents for managing the diverse forms which property and interests in it assume in the modern business world. The difference between the ordinary safety of management by a trained and competent staff, devoted to and familiar with this class of business, and that of management by a private person engaged perhaps in other business than that of the Trust, and whose failure may involve the ruin of the Estate, is so plain that it seems needless to insist upon it. Every form of control which the courts exercise in respect of administration by a private person as to accounting, settling compensation, etc., is applied in the case of the Corporate Trustee. It is with satisfaction that the Board points to the great increase of the business of the Corporation in this direction, a fact which indicates that the public are becoming more and more impressed with the advantage of employing the Corporate Trustee.

In conclusion, one remark of a more general nature may be permitted me. We are now far on in the third year of a more appalling war than history, ancient or modern, records. The destruction of life and property is on a scale incommensurate with anything like it in the past. This means that the resources of every country affected by the war are likely to be strained to the utmost in providing the means necessary for carrying it on, and for the conduct of the Government at home. It means that everyone should take to heart, and should practise the lesson of economy and thrift, which has been already forcibly urged by those entitled to speak with authority on the subject, and whose words I would, however feebly, re-echo.

The President then called upon Mr. Langmuir, the General Manager, to address the shareholders.

Mr. Langmuir said:—

The Statements of the Corporation's business for the past year, which have just been submitted to you, and which are set forth in such detail, clearly show the results of the past year's operations, and I am confident will be accepted by the Shareholders and our clients as satisfactory.

The large volume of new Trust Estate work taken over during the past year amounting to the sum of $10,075,979.17, comprising 455 Estates, as against 349 Estates in 1915, and 367 Estates in 1914, compares most favorably with any previous year's business. Indeed, with the exception of the years 1912 and 1913, it represents the largest amount assumed in any one year in the history of the Corporation.

In connection with new business I am pleased to observed the increase in general Agency work entrusted to the Corporation, indicating, as it does, the desire for one reason or another on the part of many individuals to be relieved of the care and management of at least a portion of their affairs in their lifetime, obtaining thereby strict accounting, a safe depository for their securities, and prompt investment of their surplus funds, all of which is undertaken by the Corporation at a very moderate charge.

The following Summary of Executorships, Trusteeships, Administrations, Guardianships, Agencies, etc., entrusted to the Corporation since its inception in 1882, grouped in ten-year periods (except the last period, which is for five years only), furnishes, I think, conclusive evidence of the growing confidence of the general public in the management of Estates by Corporate Trustees.

of the general public in the management of Estates by Corporate Trustees.

Ten years ended 31st March, 1892	$ 9,111,896.17
Ten years ended 31st December, 1901	28,098,895.18
Ten years ended 31st December, 1911	43,781,196.32
Five years ended 31st December, 1916	46,811,305.54
Total	$127,803,293.21

It will be observed that the new Trust Estate work taken over in 1916 is larger in amount than the total volume of business taken over during the first ten-year period; also, that the last five-year period ending 31st December, 1916, shows a greater volume of business than the whole amount received during the previous ten-year period ended December, 1911, facts which justify me in believing that the Corporation has firmly established itself in the confidence of the public. There remains in the hands of the Corporation of this large amount Trust assets as at the end of our financial year of no less a sum than $64,692,318.60, the greater portion of which is covered by Trust Settlements, and will, therefore, remain with us for an indefinite number of years.

In the light of these results, I think it can be confidently accepted that the Corporation may look for a continued and largely increasing business from the public, so long as a high standard of service is maintained at a reasonable cost, which at all times has been the main purpose of the Corporation. The facts that a person desiring to use the services of the Corporation is assured of having a permanent and experienced trustee, with an efficient staff, and that the management and charges are at all times subject to audit and revision by the courts, are a sufficient guarantee of the capable and economical administration of estates.

The demand for loans on farm and city properties has fallen off greatly in the last three years. You will have observed from the statement of Investments submitted to you that the amount invested in mortgages as at 31st December, 1916, shows a reduction in these securities during the year of $684,-988.42, the repayments having exceeded the new loans negotiated to this extent.

The following comparison of Mortgage loans negotiated and repayments made for the last three years will exemplify the extent of this falling off:—

	Mortg. Invests. taken in Ont. & N.W.	Repayments in Ont. & N.W.
1914	$3,905,136.06	$2,473,631.64
1915	2,795,993.94	2,521,924.50
1916	1,942,326.62	2,627,315.04

The causes which have brought about these results are mainly attributable to conditions incident to the war, the great falling off in the number of immigrants coming to Canada, the large number of men who have gone overseas on active service, the decline in building operations and the bountiful harvest of 1915, together with the high prices obtained by farmers for their produce in 1916, which has enabled borrowers to largely reduce the amount of their mortgage liabilities.

On the other hand, it will have been observed that our investments in Municipal Securities and Government Bonds have been increased to the extent of $1,-364,737.23, at rates of interest which a few years ago would have been considered highly satisfactory for even mortgage loans, the result being that our clients have experienced very little disturbance, if any, in their income. The Corporation's investments in these two classes of securities now amount to the sum of $30,738,-140.94, as compared with $30,058,292.13 in 1915, or a net increase of $679,748.81.

Interest rates on mortgages have been fairly well maintained during the past year, although latterly, on account of the difficulty in obtaining first-class mortgage applications, there has been a tendency towards somewhat lower rates. It is always interesting, from the viewpoint of our clients, that they should know and feel that in the investment of their funds they are receiving the highest rate consistent with security, and in this connection I am sure it will be satisfactory for them to know that the average rate of interest return on their Ontario mortgage investments is 6.27%.

The policy of the Corporation with regard to the investment of funds belonging to Ontario Trust Estates has been to confine its investments, except in the case of Guaranteed Funds, to this Province. I am sure this policy will be commended, having regard to the satisfactory rates which are at present current, the greater permanency of the investment and the more prompt payment of interest which is obtained, rather than seek higher rates in Western Farm mortgages with interest only payable yearly, and where a considerable amount of arrears of interest has to be carried over, not to say anything about the legislative disabilities that are being enacted from time to time in the Western Provinces.

With regard to the collection of interest and income on investments negotiated by the Corporation, we have no arrears on any of the $6,770,828.25 invested in Municipal Debentures and Bonds, and 98.34% has been received in respect of the interest charged during 1916, including arrears brought forward from 1915 on the $16,517,-309.79 invested in Ontario Mortgages and 78.38% on the sum of $7,450,002.90 invested in Western mortgages.

The Net Profits as a result of the year's operations amount to the sum of $321,-382.88, or 9.59% upon the Corporation's paid-up Capital and Reserve Funds, which, added to the balance of $77,674.12, the amount carried forward from last year, after deducting $21,138.48 for 1915 Dominion War Tax, leaves $399,057.00 at the credit of Profit and Loss for distribution. Out of this amount your Directors have declared and paid four quarterly dividends at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, amounting to $150,000, carried to Reserve Fund $100,000, have written off Head Office Premises $25,000; provided for the 1916 Dominion War Tax payable in 1917, $12,-000, and contributed $13,500 towards Patriotic and Red Cross purposes, leaving a balance to be carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss account of $98,-557.00.

It will thus be seen that our Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund and undivided profits as at the 31st December, 1916, amount to $3,448,557.00.

It should be well understood in the matter of the Corporation's earnings that the profits are not entirely derived from Commissions and Compensation received from the management of Estates—there are also the profits from our Guaranteed Investment Funds as well as the interest received from the investment of our Capital and Reserve Funds, and from other sources of the Corporation's business. The gross profits derived by way of compensation for the care, management and distribution of Estates, Trusts and Agencies, etc., including the collection and disbursement of Income which appear in this Statement, aggregate $239,109.76, as compared with the sum of $247,368.80 in 1915. It will, therefore, be evident to the Shareholders and the public generally how moderate is the compensation awarded us, having regard to the large volume of estate business entrusted to the Corporation.

It will be observed from the Assets and Liabilities Statement which has been placed in your hands that the total assets under the care of the Corporation now aggregate $77,180,513.62, being an increase during the year of $5,311,043.52. It will also be seen from this Statement that of the Assets comprising Estates, Trusts and Agencies $23,356,900.50 are represented by investments made by the Corporation; the balance, $41,335,418.10, are the original assets passed over to us, which are held in conformity with trust deeds, wills or or other legal documents, under which the Corporation derives its powers for retention of same.

In the near future careful consideration will require to be given by your Directors to the enlargement of the present offices in Toronto, in order to provide additional space for certain departments, made necessary by the growing requirements of the business of the Corporation. The property owned by the Corporation to the east of the present building has been retained for that purpose.

Having regard to existing conditions, I feel, with General Managers of Banks and other Financial Institutions who have already expressed themselves, that the time is opportune to impress upon all Canadians the importance of exercising economy and thrift, to the end that we shall be able to bear our full share of the burden that devolves upon us in connection with the great world war in which we, with so many other nations, are engaged. We have done well so far in the giving of our treasure to meet the demands for subscriptions to the several war bond issues and the various Patriotic and Red Cross funds. The future, however, is bound to impose still greater demands upon our resources, and inasmuch as Canada has benefited in a national way so greatly, it is to be hoped that no matter to what extent these demands may be made upon us, we should see that they are fully met.

Canadians have surprised the world in the way in which they have produced men, money and equipment to meet the requirements of the Mother Country, and they have also, I believe, surprised themselves as a nation. They have realized more of their capabilities and the possibilities of this wonderful Dominion of ours in the last two years and a half than could perhaps have been learned in a generation under peace conditions. Our achievements during the war are bound when peace comes to reflect to our advantage in all our future undertakings. Undoubtedly we must look forward to meet and provide for greatly increased taxation, the readjustment of labor conditions made necessary by the greatly increased advent of female labor, and higher claims for remuneration than has heretofore been paid to the wage-earning class.

It is therefore important that these matters should be kept continually before us, in order that we may not find ourselves unprepared to meet the problems that will surely arise immediately following the declaration of peace.

During the past year seven more members of the staff have been released for active service overseas, bringing up the number of those who have left us for that purpose to thirty. Three of these—Gavin Ince Langmuir, Lawrence S. Shields and E. Raymond Jarvis—have laid down their lives for their King and country.

In conclusion I desire to place on record my appreciation of and thanks for the loyal and zealous manner in which the members of the staff at the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation have discharged their duties during the past year.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

It was then moved by Mr. H. J. Wright, seconded by Mr. E. T. Malone, and resolved, that the following Shareholders be and are hereby appointed Directors for the current year, namely: W. R. Brock, Hamilton Cassels, K.C., LL.D., Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C., LL.D., Hon. Senator W. C. Edwards, Brig.-General the Hon. Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Arthur C. Hardy, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard, Thomas Long, J. Bruce Macdonald, Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., W. D. Matthews, Hon. Peter McLaren, Lieut.-Col. John F. Michie, Sir Edmund Osler, M.P., Featherston Osler, K.C., D.C.L., J. G. Scott, K.C., Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., E. C. Whitney, Wellington Francis, K.C.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the folowing officers were elected:—President, Featherston Osler, K.C., D.C.L.; Vice-Presidents, Hamilton Cassels, K.C., LL.D., and Brig.-General the Hon. Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

REFUNDING FOR CALGARY.

City Will Ask for Charter Amendment Enabling It to do This.

Calgary has decided to apply to the Provincial Legislature for power to buy up its debentures in England and re-issue them in New York. There is nothing definite in view as to the purchasing of the debentures, and it is not known whether they can be secured at an advantageous price at present or not, but the city wants to be in a position to purchase them, if opportunity presents itself.

The matter of the sale of treasury notes has also been considered. The city has some power to sell such notes now, but it was thought wise to get the widest possible powers so as to provide against any emergency. The question of losses on the sale of debentures came in for consideration. When debentures are sold below par, considerable losses occur. In this way, during the past 12 years, the city has lost $800,000. It was agreed to ask the privilege of covering these losses per year by new debentures. In some cases it might be advisable to increase each debenture enough to cover the losses on it.

The new killing plant of the Wm. Davies Company, with a capacity of 500 head of cattle per day is expected to be in operation by the middle of March.

THE 24th ANNUAL REPORT OF The Home Investment & Savings Association

The 24th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association was held at the Head Office, Winnipeg, on Monday, February 5th, 1917, at 4 o'clock P.M. The President, Mr. Bull, acted as Chairman, and the Managing Director, Mr. W. A. Windatt, as Secretary. The Secretary read the Directors' Report, Financial Statement and Auditors' Report, as follows:—

Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1916, being the 24th year of the operations of the Association.

The Shareholders are to be congratulated on the satisfactory condition of the business as therein disclosed.

The assets were thoroughly examined by an Inspection Committee, appointed by the Board, whose report is of great importance at a time when values are so much disturbed.

Your Directors look forward with confidence to the Association's future, as its connections, the result of many years' experience, are of much value to the business.

M. BULL, President.

The retiring Directors, Messrs. M. Bull, P. C. McIntyre, W. A. Black, F. W. Drewry, F. H. Schofield, H. Byrnes, W. H. Cross and W. A. Windatt were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the new Board Mr. M. Bull was re-elected President, Mr. P. C. McIntyre Vice-President, and Mr. W. A. Windatt, Managing Director.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1916.

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate	$2,033,471.05	
Interest on Mortgages accrued, due	103,956.71	
Interest on Mortgages accrued, not due	9,987.14	
Municipal Debentures	9,391.62	
Dominion Government War Bonds and Interest accrued.	32,027.92	
Real Estate	137,361.93	
Office Furniture	1.00	
Cash on hand and in Bank of British North America	46,903.58	
		$2,373,100.95

LIABILITIES.

To the Public—		
Debentures and Accrued Interest	$375,789.75	
Deposits at Call	342,126.46	
Deposits for Fixed Term	65,051.98	
Sundry Accounts	11,871.53	
		$ 794,839.72
To the Shareholders—		
Capital Stock paid up (subscribed $1,000,000)	$984,481.63	
Reserve Fund	500,000.00	
Contingent Account	50,000.00	
Dividend Payable, Jan. 2, 1917	22,142.95	
Profit and Loss Account	21,636.65	
		1,578,261.23
		$2,373,100.95

Mortgages in amount of $240,411.95 are deposited as collateral with trustees for Debenture holders.

We have to report to the Shareholders that we have audited the books of The Home Investment and Savings Association for the year ended December 31, 1916.

We hereby certify that the accompanying Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in accordance with the books, and in our opinion are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a full and fair statement of the financial position of the Association as at December 31, 1916, and the result of the operations for the year ended that date. All our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO.,
Winnipeg, January 31st, 1917. Chartered Accountants.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended December 31, 1916.

Balance brought forward from previous year			$ 26,508.16
Less Business Profits War Tax applicable to 1915			2,722.19
			$ 23,785.97
Premiums on Capital Stock			321.00
Net Profits for the Year after deducting interest on borrowed Capital, Expenses of Management and Making Provision for any shrinkage in securities		$115,153.66	
Provincial Government and Business Tax	$1,249.47		
War Tax on Income Received	1,700.66		
Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund	1,197.00		
		4,147.13	
			111,006.53
			$135,113.50
Four Quarterly Dividends at rate of 9 per cent. per annum		$ 88,476.85	
Transferred to Contingent Account		25,000.00	
			113,476.85
Balance carried forward			$ 21,636.65

INSPECTION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of
The Home Investment and Savings Association:—

Your Committee appointed to inspect all the loans entered in the books of the Association, having completed its work, begs to report as follows:—

During the examination, which was most thorough, several points were brought forcibly to our attention:—

1st. The very satisfactory condition of the great majority of the loans.

2nd. The considerable number of borrowers who have enlisted, with the result that in many cases payments on their loans are unavoidably postponed.

3rd. The increase in the number of properties falling into our hands.

With regard to the last two items there need be no anxiety whatever, as the total margin of security, in our opinion, is so ample that our net loss, if any, will be relatively insignificant. In any event, we are of the opinion that the amount placed to the credit of Contingent Account will be more than sufficient to provide for any depreciation in our securities.

Your Committee also desires to express appreciation of the condition in which the Loan Ledgers are kept, showing the attention and care taken by the officials of the Company in this department of the work.

P. C. McINTYRE,
F. H. SCHOFIELD,
Winnipeg, Jan. 27th, 1917. Committee.

UNIQUE PLAN TO HELP EMPLOYEES SAVE EARNINGS

McClary Mfg. Co. Accept Deposits and Pay Interest at 5 Per Cent.

PLAN PROVES A BIG SUCCESS

Details of Unusual Industrial Scheme to Link Interests of Corporation and Employee—Deposits Increase During Past Year.

An unusual departure for an industrial concern has been made by the McClary Mfg. Co. of London, Ont. Savings are accepted from employees and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is paid. As a means of creating a closer bond between corporation and employee, and consequently an efficiency measure leading to increased production, the McClary plan is one of undoubted interest. That it has been successful is indicated by the following article in *Hardware and Metal:*

Employees of the McClary Mfg. Co., London, Ont., have, since the first of 1917, greatly increased their savings in the "Savings Department" conducted by the company in connection with the "Welfare Department."

The "Savings Department" allows 5 per cent. saving account interest. Deposits are repayable to employees on December 15. Many employees, however, leave their accounts standing from year to year. Although accounts are ordinarily repayable on December 15, only provision is made for exceptional cases, where necessity makes it necessary for the employee to withdraw his savings in whole or in part.

In view of the unusual conditions governing at this time, the management made the recent end-of-the-year season the occasion for a simple campaign among employees, advertising the savings department operated for their benefit, and urging a more general and more generous use of it in their own interests.

From the results realized, it is quite apparent that the members of the staff grasped very keenly the signs of the times in this connection, and appreciate the soundness of the arguments for thrift.

What those results have been will be understood more clearly than by any other means, by a comparison of the figures for last year, and those which will govern for this year.

	No. of accounts	Aggregate weekly saving	Amounting in the year to
1916	280	412.05	$21,426.89
1917	400	680.30	35,375.60

It will be noticed that the above figures show not only a most satisfactory increase in the number of accounts opened, but also an increase in the average weekly saving, per account, from $1.47 to $1.70; and these weekly savings, together with large amounts deposited since the first of the year (1,805) make an increase in the prospective total savings for the year, over those of last, of some 73.5 per cent.

Thrift Circulars for Employees

Two notices sent out to employees were to a large extent responsible for the splendid increases shown during the first month of the new year, and indicated in the foregoing figures. The first circular was sent out on December 12, and read as follows:—

For Her National Well-being, England is Scrimping!

War conditions in England have made it imperative that everyone deny himself all but the barest necessities.

There, new clothes are now bad form; everybody travels third-class, or walks; people are urged—not to spare necessities, of course—but to simplify in their foods; to cut out luxuries absolutely. They are even asked to economize on coal, gas and electricity.

Everywhere their people are confronted by the question: Will you sacrifice your personal convenience for your country's need?

In Canada we have not—at least, not yet—felt the strain of war in this way. And, perhaps, we never shall be called upon to sacrifice as much as they for our country; yet for our own future individual need we should be sacrificing, now!

Now, before the lean days that are coming, do come—this is the time to entrench ourselves. Now, while trade is good and work plentiful, should we not be fortifying our resources?

For Our Individual Well-being, We Need to Save!

Let us urge, for your own personal safety, that you save something against that time. Lay by as much as you can; but, however small, lay by something! And do it systematically, each week.

Our Savings Department affords you the utmost convenience in saving, and the highest rate of savings account interest—5 per cent.

Think it over seriously. The time is one for serious thought and effort.

The second notice was sent out on December 19, as follows:—

An Anchor to Windward.

How often it has happened, even in normal times, that a family could have been saved embarrassment, extra expense, or even distress, by having a few dollars to fall back upon—the saving "anchor to windward."

No one knows what conditions may be next month—next summer—next fall. But we know this: They won't be better than they are now, or than they have been this fall. And this fall, those who had some reserve in our savings department with which to do it, were glad to buy—and buy more cheaply than could be done elsewhere—coal and provisions for the hard winter months, or the warm clothing that safeguards one's health. Did you do that? If you didn't, don't you wish you could have?

Are you willing to save now, in order to be able to do it next year?

Perhaps you have been patronizing the barber shop for shaves and bootblacking; with just a little effort you could do these things even better for yourself, and save that! Walking, whenever possible, will give you better health—and street car fares count up, you know! Save on your tobacco; if you must smoke, use a pipe; it is much cheaper, and very much less harmful than cigars or cigarettes. Amusements—dancing and the picture shows—will have twice the zest if you go to them only occasionally, or even rarely. Save that! Perhaps you have been in the habit of taking an occasional glass of liquor; save that, surely!

Doing this, you will have a little "happiness fund" laid by for that warm suit; for those clothes for the kiddies; for that Christmas treat. For someone it may mean the fund for the happy day, if it hasn't already come; for the expected arrival of the little stranger coming to your home; if you are one of our girl-employees, for the coveted bit of finery for that bottom drawer. For everyone it may mean the "anchor" in sickness or the rainy day.

From whatever saved, for whatever saved, it will bring peace to your mind to know you have it at your back.

Our savings department is at your service; it is for your convenience alone that it has always been there.

Won't you make use of it the coming year, and so, to whatever extent you can manage to do so, be ready for the unknown.

The McClary Manufacturing Company.

ECHO OF DOMINION TRUST

Failure of Northern Bank and Trust Company, of Seattle.

The failure of the Northern Bank and Trust Company, of Seattle, may be of interest to financial people of this side, particularly as one of the causes of the failure there was also an important element in the downfall of the Dominion Trust Company, of Vancouver, whose ramifications extended from Victoria, B.C., to Belgium. The above institution was capitalized at $100,000, and had commercial deposits of $1,000,000 and savings of $500,000. The cause above referred to is Alvo von Alvensleben, who conducted a financial business in Vancouver previous to the war, when he moved across the line. He was president of the Issaquah & Superior Coal Mining Co., which bought the Issaquah coal mine, 20 miles from Seattle. The Northern Bank & Trust Company acted as trustees for the bondholders of the Issaquah Company and on the 18th of March last, bought in the property and equipment in mortgage foreclosure proceedings at a figure of $295,000. A statement of the bank's assets could not be given by the state bank examiner owing to the unsettled status of the mining property. The reputed connection of Alvensleben with the bank is said to have injured the bank's credit.

HAS AMERICA REACHED LIMIT IN PETROLEUM?

Production in 1916 Only Increased by About Four Per Cent.

A SHORTAGE OF GASOLINE

No Reserves Against the Big Demand of Next Season—Mechanical Improvements May Relieve the Situation.

Gasoline and other petroleum products have in the past few years become so important as factors in industry and transportation that the question as to the maintenance of the supply is a very important one. Not only are the holders of oil securities directly interested, but a reduction of the available supply might so affect prices as to reflect unfavorably upon the operation of motor cars and thus upon the automobile industry—not to mention other industries which are indirectly concerned. The following review of the situation in the light of the developments of 1916 has been prepared by W. A. Williams, consulting petroleum technologist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

During 1915 there were some 14,000 oil wells completed, whereas in 1916 the number of wells completed was in the neighborhood of 24,000. In other words, there were 10,000 more new wells in 1916 than in 1915. The initial prodúction of these new wells in 1916 was some 200,000 barrels less than the initial production of approximately half that number of wells in 1915.

In the Mid-Continent field, which the United States Geological Survey has estimated to be about 25 per cent. exhausted, there still remains, according to the Survey estimate, 1,900,000,000 barrels of oil. In fact, the Geological Survey considers that the Mid-Continent field contains the largest reserve supply of petroleum in the United States, except the California reserves which do not affect the gasoline supply of the east. In this most prolific field (the Mid-Continent) the number of wells drilled in 1915 was about 5,700, and in 1916 was about 11,400. The initial production of the 11,400 wells drilled in 1916 was 275,000 barrels, less than one-half of the initial production of the 5,700 wells drilled in 1915.

These figures show that notwithstanding extremely active drilling during 1916, especially in the Mid-Continent field, with its large estimated reserve of petroleum, the total yield was less than 4 per cent. more than that of 1915. In other words, oil pools are becoming increasingly difficult to discover, and the indications are that we have reached what may be the peak in the production of petroleum in this country. If this be so, something must be done to meet the ever-increasing demand of the automobile, and must be done soon.

Roughly speaking, the gasoline production of 1916 was 2,000,000,000 barrels as compared with 1,500,000,000 in 1915. The cracking of oil, the increasing of the end point for gasoline and the larger yields of casing-head gasoline accounted for this difference, as no increased quantity of crude oil was available.

It is estimated that on January 1, 1917, there were more than three and a quarter million automobiles in use in this country, and the output of automobiles is increasing at the rate of approximately 25 per cent. a year.

During 1916, the refiners, by increasing the end point of their gasoline from 150 deg. to 200 deg. C. (from 300 deg. to 400 deg. F.), were able to increase materially the yield of gasoline from a given amount of crude. The cracking processes (principally the Burton process, the rights of which are controlled by the Standard Oil Company, produced some 5,000,000 barrels of gasoline from fuel distillates in 1916, as against some 2,000,000 in 1915. During 1916, satisfactory gasoline was manufactured by the Rittman process, which the refiners have been slow to adopt, probably because they have been working upon cracking processes of their own in the hope of developing something for their exclusive benefit, the use of the Rittman process being free to all.

Casing-head gasoline (or gasoline obtained from natural gas) was produced in 1915 to the amount of about 1,500,000 barrels, and the 1916 production was probably in excess of 2,000,000 barrels.

Automobile engineers have been endeavoring to perfect an engine that will use kerosene satisfactorily. For a long while attention has been directed to the problem of the kerosene carburetor, but the difficulties in perfecting such a carburetor seem almost insuperable. Hence the engineers are giving attention to engine design, and it is probable that in the next few years a considerably larger proportion of our crude oil will be utilized for internal combustion engines than at present.

Unquestionably the country as a whole is facing a shortage of gasoline. Refiners usually accumulate stocks during the winter for the summer touring trade, but they are not doing so now. On the contrary, they are having difficulty in obtaining sufficient crude to keep their plants running; and a careful canvass would probably show that their output is covered by contracts for several months ahead.

The Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada, Ltd.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ending 31st December, 1916

DIRECTORS:

M. H. AIKINS, M.D., President.
E. DOUGLAS ARMOUR, K.C., Vice-President.
EDMUND WRAGGE, M.I.C.E. WILLIAM A. COOKE, H. W. MICKLE

ASSETS.

Loans on Mortgage	$1,251,338 40	
Loans on Stocks	904 58	
Municipal Debentures and Canadian War Loan, Book Value	54,191 36	
		$1,306,434 34
Real Estate foreclosed		56,788 50
Due by Bankers		39,177 73
Cash on hand		60 85
		$1,402,461 42

LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders—		
Capital Stock fully Paid		$ 500,000 00
Reserve, including—		
Rest	$ 210,000 00	
Contingent Fund	30,000 00	
		240,000 00
Dividends Unclaimed		96 90
Dividend No. 60, payable 2nd January, 1917		17,500 00
Due to Shareholders on Stock Conversion		60 00
Profit and Loss		5,375 64
To the Public—		
Open Accounts	$ 407 01	
Currency Debentures and Interest Accrued thereon	46,512 25	
Sterling Debentures and Interest Accrued thereon	592,419 62	
		639,428 88
		$1,402,461 42

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.

To Interest Paid and Accrued on Money Borrowed		$ 30,259 00
" Expenses of Money Borrowed		1,298 56
" Cost of Management, Inspections and Subscription to British Red Cross		10,631 17
" War, Government and Business Taxes		2,756 57
" Dividends Nos. 59 and 60		35,000 00
" Transferred to Reserve—		
Rest	$ 10,000 00	
Contingent Fund	10,000 00	
		20,000 00
Balance carried forward		5,375 64
		$105,321 03

CR.

By Balance on 31st December, 1915	$ 6,407 91	
Less vote at Annual Meeting to President and Vice-President	1,200 00	
		$ 5,207 91
" Income from Interest on Investments		100,113 12
		$105,321 03

E. L. MORTON, Manager.

We have audited the Books and Accounts of The Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, Limited, together with the Vouchers and Securities relating thereto. We hereby certify that the above statement is a correct exhibit of the affairs of the company as on 31st December, 1916.

S. W. BLACK,
H. D. LOCKHART-GORDON, F.C.A., Can.,
Toronto, 19th January, 1917. Auditors.